

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

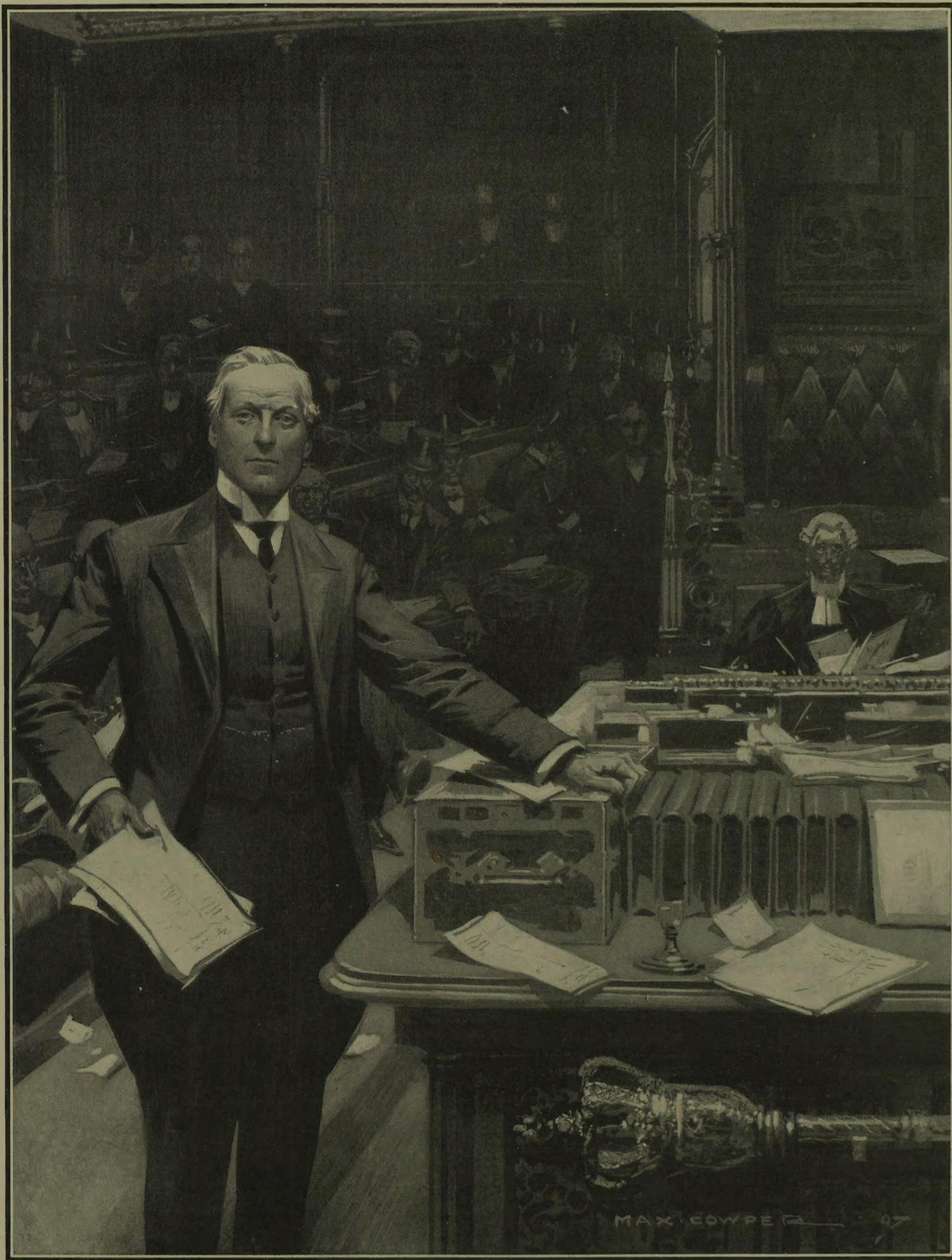
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SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1907.

SIXPENCE.

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THE BUDGET OF 1907: MR. ASQUITH. THE "DEATH DUTY CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER."

THE surplus of Mr. Asquith's satisfactory Budget has been augmented by the duties on an extraordinary number of millionaire wills proved during the past financial year. Duty has been paid on fifteen estates

MILLIONAIRE ESTATES THAT SWELLED THE BUDGET.	
Sir Charles Tennant ... £3,151,974	Mr. J. C. L. Loeffler ... £1,505,004
Mr. Alfred Beit,..... 3,000,000	Lord Newlands ..... 1,504,278
Lord Grimthorpe ..... 2,111,775	Mr. George Herring ..... 1,500,000
Mr. T. U. Smith ..... 1,932,139	Mr. G. Hatfield ..... 1,321,821
Mr. M. E. Walker ..... 1,598,177	Earl of Leven ..... 1,300,000
<i>Total ... £24,471,923</i>	

over £1,000,000. The aggregate value of these was £24,471,923. Lord Allendale's vast fortune of £3,234,806 is just out of the last year's accounts; but no doubt Mr. Asquith has allowed for it in his estimates for next year.

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INTERVIEW ON WRITTEN APPLICATION to Mr. A. C. SCHNELLE, 119, Bedford Court Mansions, London, W.C.

**LONDON Hippodrome.** TWICE DAILY At 2 and 8 p.m. AN ENTERTAINMENT OF UNEXAMPLED BRILLIANCE.**THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.**

AS far as the British Empire is concerned, the event of the week is, of course, the opening of the Colonial Conference. It is hardly too much to say that the result of the deliberations will be awaited with anxious interest throughout our great Colonial Empire. The British Government is approaching the problems that confront it with an open mind and a sympathetic interest, and if all the hopes of our Colonial brethren are not destined to be realised, it is safe at least to assume that enough will be said and done to demonstrate that the Mother-country is giving very serious attention to the affairs of Greater Britain. The awakening of British statesmen to the full responsibility that attaches to their attitude towards Colonial aspiration is matter for the heartiest congratulations. Proceedings on Monday opened very happily with the reading of the message from the King, in which his Majesty welcomed the Premiers and expressed his best wishes for the success of the Conference. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's address to the delegates was a very happy one, and his reference to Mr. Chamberlain's great work and unfortunate absence was both well timed and sympathetic. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Deakin, and General Botha were heard to advantage, and the serious work of the Conference began on Wednesday under most favourable auspices. The absence of party spirit raises the proceedings of the Conference to a very high level. It is understood that military defence will be one of the first subjects discussed. Naturally enough our visitors are quite the centre of attraction in town just now and are being entertained on all sides, but the social aspect of their visit is of small importance. Upon the solution of the political problems before them and us the future of our vast Empire is very largely dependent. On the Continent proceedings are being watched with a measure of anxiety that is an eloquent testimony to their world-wide importance. No other world-power could summon a Colonial Conference, though more than one lives in hopes of being able to do so at our expense.

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**THE PLAYHOUSES.****"A BOATSWAIN'S MATE" AT WYNDHAM'S.**

A CHARACTERISTIC instance of Mr. W. W. Jacobs' genial, irresistible humour, full of laughable situations and neat portraiture, is the little one-act play adapted by Mr. H. C. Sargent and the author from Mr. Jacobs' short story entitled "A Boatswain's Mate." The scene of the piece, of course, is a rural inn, and there is an attractive landlady to gain whose affection the sailor hero of the tale resorts to stratagems. Every reader of Mr. Jacobs' stories knows how invariably those stratagems of his enamoured captains or mates or boatswains go wrong, and last Monday night's audience at Wyndham's, to which the play was first introduced, was fully prepared to find that the boatswain's idea of getting a discharged soldier to pretend to "burglary" the bar so that to the sailor might fall the distinction of effecting a rescue would be foiled by some unexpected contingency. In point of fact the landlady, so far from feeling timorous, proves an Amazon, and after many droll complications it is the soldier and not the boatswain who wins the lady's heart. Very happy is Mr. Tully in the rôle of the rollicking soldier who volunteers to be the boatswain's ally, and if Miss Ethel Hollingshead fails somewhat to suggest the landlady's unctuous vulgarity; if, too, Mr. W. E. Richardson does not vary sufficiently the oddities of the boatswain, both work hard for a farce that almost acts itself. "A Boatswain's Mate" is played in front of Charles Marlowe's fantastic comedy, "When Knights Were Bold," in which Mr. James Welch still figures in the leading part.

**"CLANCARTY" REVIVED AT THE LYRIC.**

It was a foregone conclusion that so pleasing a specimen of old-fashioned romantic melodrama as Tom Taylor's "Clancarty"—so we are now bidden call the piece—would suit in its two chief rôles Mr. Lewis Waller and his "leading lady," Miss Evelyn Millard; and any doubts as to the popular success of the revival were disposed of when the Lyric actor-manager engaged Mr. Mackintosh to reappear as William of Orange. For the play calls for rhetorical, flamboyant, not to say robust interpretation, and Mr. Mackintosh is not afraid of lavish gesture, well-rounded elocution, and over-emphasis of points. To modern judgment this old-school actor may seem to roll out the Dutch King's speeches with a certain exaggerated eccentricity, and to clasp his breast in indication of the monarch's disease with exasperating irritation. But obviously Mr. Mackintosh knows his business best, and his was last Tuesday the great personal triumph. William III., it will be remembered, is the *deus ex machina* who brings final happiness to two married lovers, Lord and Lady Clancarty, who, after being wedded in youth, never meet again till the husband is an outlaw involved in a Jacobite conspiracy, the bare details of which he reveals to the King because, though a rebel, he boggles at assassination. It will be easy for those who know their Lewis Waller to imagine how picturesquely this gallant player wears his Stuart costumes, how ardent a lover he proves in the scenes in which Clancarty woos his own wife, how light-heartedly he makes the hero face the prospect of death; the only fault that can be imputed against Mr. Waller is the intermittency of his brogue. In Mrs. Kendal's former character of Lady Clancarty Miss Millard began somewhat artificially, but gradually she warmed to the emotions of her part, and pleaded in the interview with the King as distractedly as the most confirmed sentimental could desire from a love-lorn wife. One of the surprises of the first night was the gay spontaneity with which Miss Adrienne Augarde, a new-comer from musical comedy, impersonated the vivacious little minx, Lady Betty Noel, who befriends the lovers.

**PARLIAMENT.**

ANNOUNCING the resignation of Lord Cromer, Sir Edward Grey described this as the greatest personal loss from which the public service of this country could suffer. Mr. Balfour sympathetically referred to the resolute manner in which Lord Cromer had carried through the great task committed to him. Most of the week was devoted to discussion of the new Procedure Rules. Sir Edward Carson complained that the only answer given to new points put forward by the Opposition was the usual look of contempt. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman declared this the most flagrant instance of political ingratitude he had ever known. Willing to make friends with the Mammon of Unrighteousness, he had accepted an amendment offered by the member whom he thought it would be most expedient to conciliate, Sir Edward Carson himself. As to amendments of the character proposed by Sir Frederick Banbury, it would be a misuse of Parliamentary time to go on discussing them. In moving a resolution which provided for the operation of the guillotine, the Premier admitted that it was a rough, an uncouth, and in many respects an unfair way of forcing on business, but the Government had nothing better to do. Mr. Balfour thought it a farce to discuss this great and revolutionary, though possibly beneficial measure under such conditions. A new amendment by the Prime Minister constituted a Welsh as well as a Scottish Standing Committee. In moving the Second Reading of the Coal Mines (Eight Hours) Bill Mr. Walsh regarded it as a hopeful sign that opposition to an eight hours day was diminishing in Durham, while the Northumberland mine-owners were now on the side of the angels. Mr. Cochrane however, declared that they needed not the wisdom of angels but the wisdom of the serpent in dealing with a Liberal Government. Mr. Gladstone provisionally approved of the Bill, but pointed out that it provided no machinery to give practical effect to its aspirations. The Government would introduce their own Eight Hours Bill for Miners.

## THE QUEEN AND HER CAMERA AT CARTAGENA: THE ROYAL ENTRANCE.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT CARTAGENA.



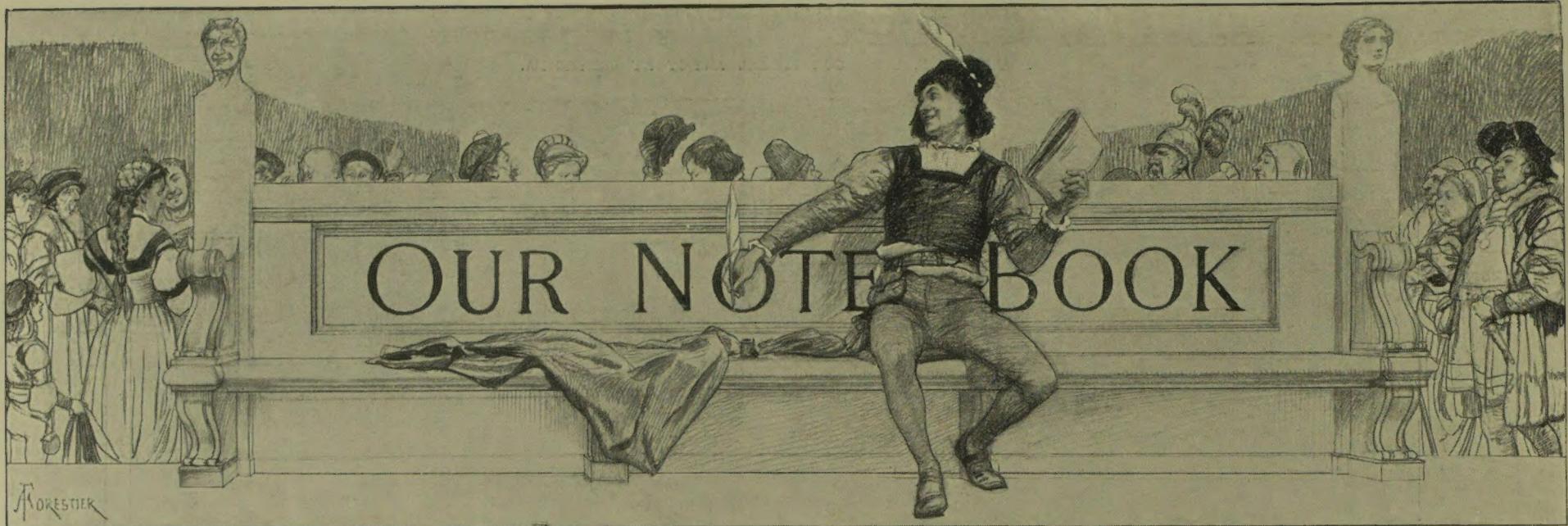
The King.

Princess Victoria.

The Queen.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA ACKNOWLEDGING THE CHEERS OF THE CROWD AS SHE ENTERED CARTAGENA HARBOUR.

As soon as the "Victoria and Albert" was sighted off Cartagena, King Alfonso immediately put to sea in his yacht, the "Giralda," to escort the King and Queen into the harbour. Every coign of vantage was crowded with spectators, who gave their Majesties a most enthusiastic welcome. Queen Alexandra, who was, as usual, busy with her camera, acknowledged the cheers most cordially.



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE refusal of the jurors in the Thaw trial to come to an agreement is certainly a somewhat amusing sequel to the frenzied and even fantastic caution with which they were selected. Jurymen were set aside for reasons which seem to have only the very wildest relation to the case—reasons which we cannot conceive as giving any human being a real bias. And yet, in spite of this exaggerated care in the elimination of possible partisans, the result seems to indicate the presence of some obstinate partisanship. Somebody, I suppose, was by accident left upon the jury who ought also to have been removed from it—someone who had once seen Mr. Stanford White in the street, someone whose brother was an architect, or someone who had pinned up in his study Mr. Dana Gibson's portrait of Mrs. Thaw. Seriously, it may be questioned whether the exaggerated theory of impartiality in an arbiter or juryman may not be carried so far as to be more unjust than partiality itself. What people call impartiality may simply mean indifference, and what people call partiality may simply mean mental activity. It is sometimes made an objection, for instance, to a juror that he has formed some *prima facie* opinion upon a case: if he can be forced under sharp questioning to admit that he has formed such an opinion, he is regarded as manifestly unfit to conduct the inquiry. Surely this is unsound. If his bias is one of interest, of class, or creed, or notorious propaganda, then that fact certainly proves that he is not an impartial arbiter. But the mere fact that he did form some temporary impression from the first facts as far as he knew them—this does not prove that he is not an impartial arbiter—it only proves that he is not a cold-blooded fool.

If a chartered accountant living in the next street is found killed with a crowbar, it is obvious that there are some types of man who ought not to judge the question: for instance, the financier whose frauds the accountant had been in the very act of exposing, the friend who had loved him best on earth, or some modern writer on Moral Evolution who had for some time past been systematically urging that accountants should be killed with crowbars. But the mere fact that you, when you read the few facts given in the newspaper report, put two and two together and come to an opinion of your own—that does not seem to me to unfit you to be an arbiter. For surely mere intelligence does not unfit one for being an arbiter; and forming a light provisional opinion upon current events is mere intelligence. If we walk down the street, taking all the jurymen who have not formed opinions and leaving all the jurymen who have formed opinions, it seems highly probable that we shall only succeed in taking all the stupid jurymen and leaving all the thoughtful ones. Provided that the opinion formed is really of this airy and abstract kind, provided that it has no suggestion of settled motive or prejudice, we might well regard it not merely as a promise of capacity, but literally as a promise of justice. The man who took the trouble to deduce from the police reports would probably be the man who would take the trouble to deduce further and different things from the evidence. The man who had the sense to form an opinion would be the man who would have the sense to alter it.

It is worth while to dwell for a moment on this minor aspect of the matter because the error about impartiality and justice is by no means confined to a criminal question. In much more serious matters it is assumed that the agnostic is impartial; whereas the

agnostic is merely ignorant. The logical outcome of the fastidiousness about the Thaw jurors would be that the case ought to be tried by Esquimaux, or Hottentots, or savages from the Cannibal Islands—by some class of people who could have no conceivable interest in the parties, and moreover, no conceivable interest in the case. The pure and starry perfection of impartiality would be reached by people who not only had no opinion before they had heard the case, but who also had no opinion after they had heard it. In the same way, there is in modern discussions of religion and philosophy an absurd assumption that a man is in some way just and well-poised because he has come to no conclusion; and that a man is in some way knocked off the list of fair judges because he has come to a conclusion. It is assumed that the

"All men that count have come to my conclusion; for if they come to your conclusion they do not count."

It did not seem to occur to such controversialists that if Cardinal Newman was really a man of intellect the fact that he adhered to dogmatic religion proved exactly as much as the fact that Professor Huxley, another man of intellect, found that he could not adhere to dogmatic religion; that is to say (as I cheerfully admit), it proved precious little either way. If there is one class of men whom history has proved especially and supremely capable of going quite wrong in all directions, it is the class of highly intellectual men. I would always prefer to go by the bulk of humanity; that is why I am a democrat. But whatever be the truth about exceptional intelligence and the masses, it is manifestly most unreasonable that intelligent men should be divided upon the absurd modern principle of regarding every clever man who cannot make up his mind as an impartial judge, and regarding every clever man who can make up his mind as a servile fanatic. As it is, we seem to regard it as a positive objection to a reasoner that he has taken one side or the other. We regard it (in other words) as a positive objection to a reasoner that he has contrived to reach the object of his reasoning. We call a man a bigot or a slave of dogma because he is a thinker who has thought thoroughly and to a definite end. We say that the jurymen is not a jurymen because he has brought in a verdict. We say that the judge is not a judge because he gives judgment. We say that the sincere believer has no right to vote, simply because he has voted.

The Thaw case itself, and more especially its treatment in American newspapers, has given rise to a great amount of criticism in this country, some of it shallow enough, most of it reasonable and respectable, but all of it marred by a certain unfortunate habit of our English journalistic judgments; I mean the persistent habit of treating ourselves as the normal, of speaking of all differences from us not merely as if they were errors (which they probably are), but as if we ourselves had not corresponding errors on the other side; as if our desperate human destiny did not often seem to resolve itself into something like a choice of errors. For instance, many English critics have dwelt upon the license of the American Press in trying the whole case on its own account, without any reference to the considerations which in our country are guarded under the idea of contempt of court. But they have never taken the trouble to remember that a little while ago we were ourselves complaining of the extravagant extent to which this English protection and security had been stretched; they did not choose to remember that just before this Thaw trial began to be bandied about in the American newspapers, an English Judge had said emphatically of the legal condition of England, "The whole world seems to have gone mad on contempt of court." By all means let us point out that the Americans have been going mad upon the opposite; but let us not forget altogether that we English also have been going very considerably mad in our own quiet, unobtrusive way. To give the Press a power of swaying tribunals is bad, but to give Judges a power of silencing the Press is not much better. The first may give too much power to an irresponsible writer; but the second certainly gives too much power to a responsible tyrant. The Yankee method may mean that anyone may criticise a verdict before it has been given. But the English method may mean that no one may criticise a judicial crime until it has been committed.



EMPEROR OF THE GERMAN ROYAL NURSERY: THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF THE KAISER'S GRANDSON.

Prince Wilhelm Friedrich Franz Josef Christian Olaf was born to the Prussian Crown Prince and to the Duchess Cecile of Mecklenberg-Schwerin in September of last year. It requires no stretch of imagination to discover his likeness to the Kaiser.

sceptic has no bias; whereas he has a very obvious bias in favour of scepticism. I remember once arguing with an honest young atheist, who was very much shocked at my disputing some of the assumptions which were absolute sanctities to him (such as the quite unproved proposition of the independence of matter and the quite improbable proposition of its power to originate mind), and he at length fell back upon this question, which he delivered with an honourable heat of defiance and indignation: "Well, can you tell me any man of intellect, great in science or philosophy, who accepted the miraculous?" I said, "With pleasure: Descartes, Dr. Johnson, Newton, Faraday, Newman, Gladstone, Pasteur, Browning, Brunetière—as many more as you please." To which that quite admirable and idealistic young man made this astonishing reply—"Oh, but of course they *had* to say that; they were Christians." First he challenged me to find a black swan, and then he ruled out all my swans because they were black. The fact that all these great intellects had come to the Christian view was somehow or other a proof either that they were not great intellects or that they had not really come to that view. The argument thus stood in a charmingly convenient form:

## ACTUALITIES OF THE HOUR, HOME AND COLONIAL.

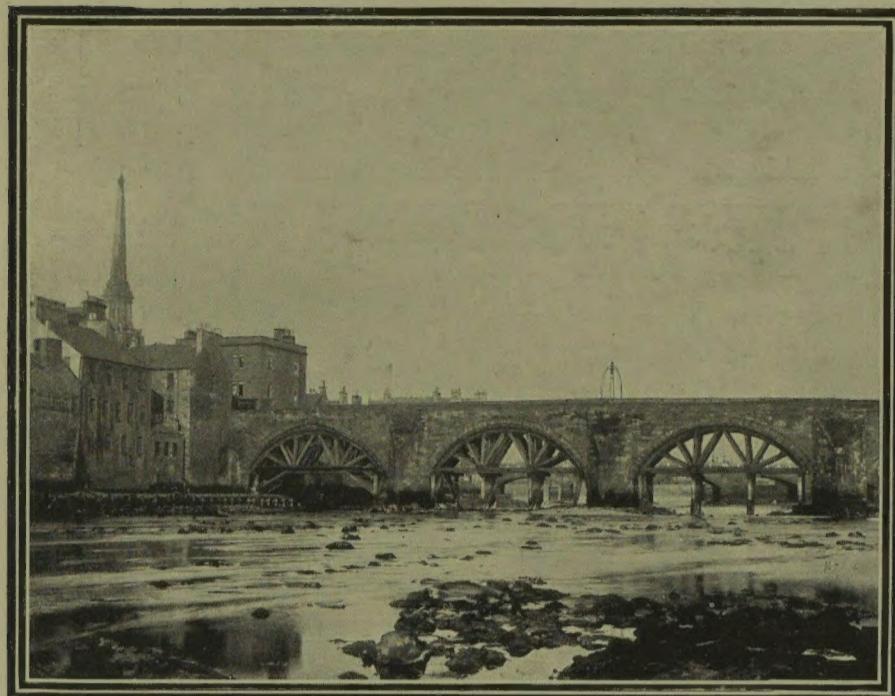


Photo. Martin.

## A FAMOUS BRIDGE IN SPLINTS: THE PRESERVATION OF THE AULD BRIG OF AYR.

The Auld Brig of Ayr, immortalised by Burns, is to be handed over for preservation to a committee which has collected £10,000 for the work. The struts shown in the photograph were put in about two years ago for the temporary support of the structure, which is about seven hundred years old. Subscriptions to aid the restoration have come in from all parts of the world. Burns referred to the bridge as "o' ancient Pictish race, the vera wrinkles Gothic in his face."



Photo. Park.

## THE ACTUAL SCENE OF THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE: A SITTING PHOTOGRAPHED.

The photograph shows the actual arrangement of the room at the Colonial Office where the Premiers are now sitting in conference. Our double-page illustration elsewhere was designed as a portrait-group, and does not profess to give the actual arrangement of the seats, although it shows the room. The names of the members (reading from right to left) are: Sir William Lyne, General Botha, Dr. Jameson, Mr. Deakin, Lord Elgin, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Sir Joseph Ward.



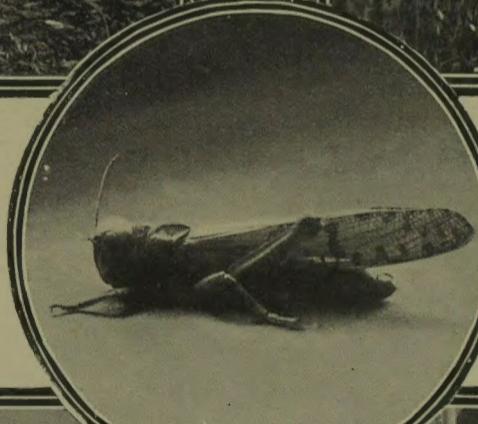
Photo. Mennie.

## LOCUSTS RESTING AFTER A LONG JOURNEY.

## THE UNPARALLELED PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS AT JOHANNESBURG THAT DEVASTATED

During the last week in March crowds of brown locusts passed over the Rand, doing enormous damage. They consumed the forage and such crops as had not been gathered in. Settling on the city of Johannesburg, the locusts turned the streets into a brown mass and caused great dislocation of traffic. A motor-car was smashed, two trams were

[Continued Opposite.]



A BROWN LOCUST. PHOTOGRAPHED AT JOHANNESBURG, MARCH 23.  
Photo. Harold Smith.

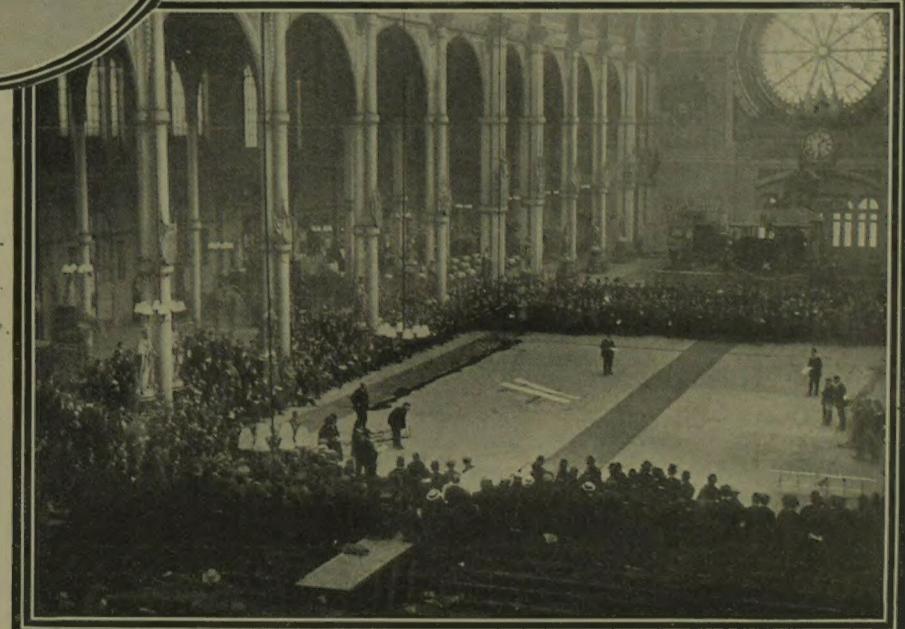


Photo. Sport and General Illustrations.

## THE FLYING - MACHINE FAILURES AT THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.

There was no real success for any of the flying-machines tried at the Alexandra Palace on April 15. The nearest approaches to success were made by A. V. Roe's machines. One of these, which flew for seventy-eight feet, is here photographed. It took the second prize.

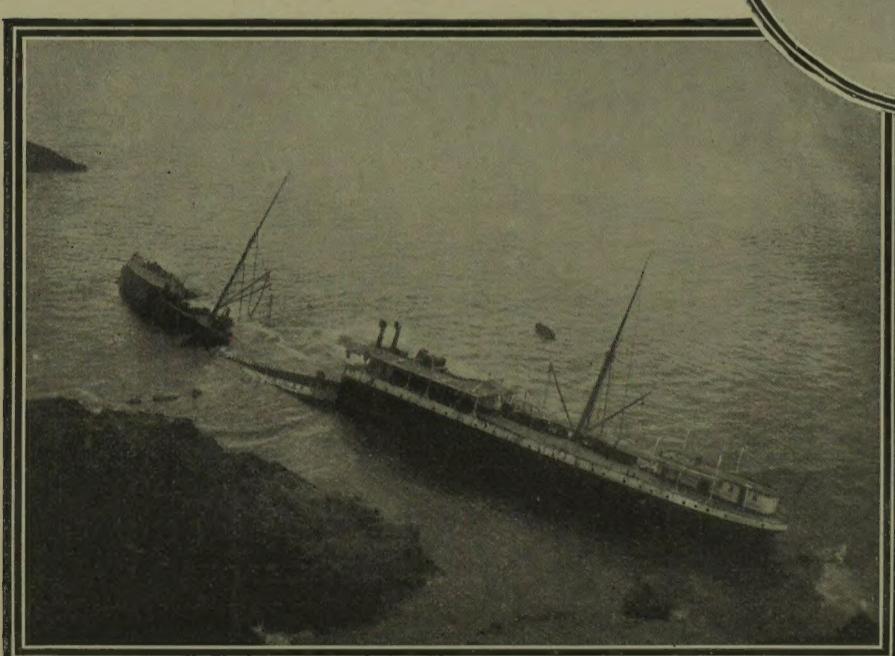
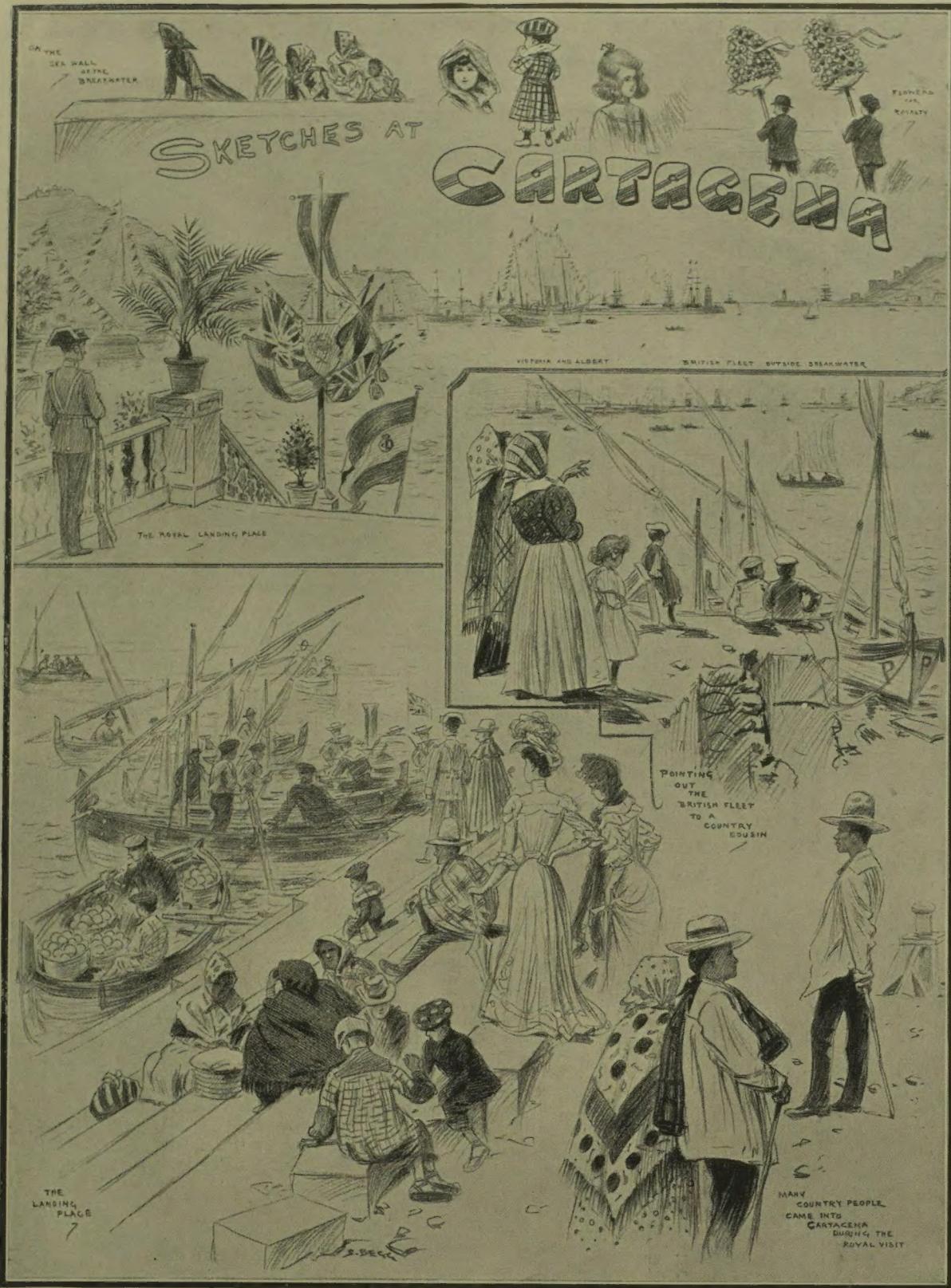


Photo. Fairweather.

## THE LAST OF THE "JEBBA": THE VESSEL BREAKS HER BACK.

The Elder-Dempster liner the "Jebba," which went ashore some weeks ago at Bolt Tail, Devonshire, has now broken her back. The vessel has parted forward of the funnel, which has been swept away. Her total destruction by the sea is merely a matter of time.

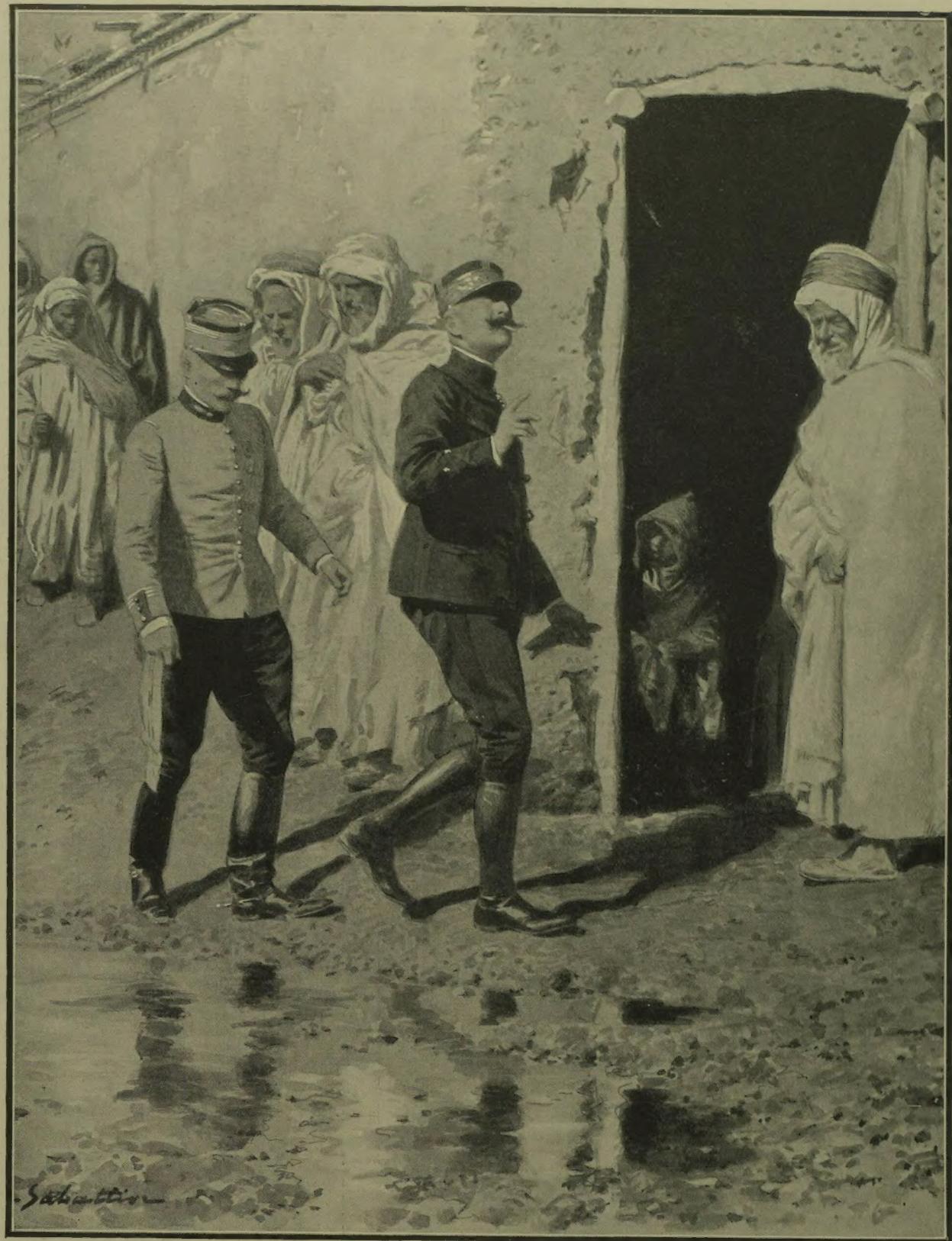
# THE ROYAL VISIT TO CARTAGENA, AND TEACHING THE MOORS CLEANLINESS.



NATIVE ENTHUSIASM AT CARTAGENA: INTERESTING SKETCHES IN THE SPANISH NAVAL STATION.

SKETCHES BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT CARTAGENA.

Cartagena has been en fête for the visit of the King and Queen of England and the King of Spain. The town was crowded with picturesque country people, who wished to catch a glimpse of their Majesties. The townspeople, too, were escorting country cousins, and took them down to the harbour to see the representatives of the naval might of Great Britain and the magnificent yacht of the British Monarch. Our Artist has recorded his impressions of the picturesque views which were to be seen at every corner of the famous Murcian seaport, the Carthago Nova of the Romans.



SANITARY PRECAUTIONS BY A PUNITIVE FORCE: GENERAL LYAUTHEY, ON FOOT, INSPECTING THE INDESCRIBABLY FILTHY LANES OF OUDJA.

DRAWN BY L. SABATTIER.

When the French occupied Oujda to take reprisals for the murder of Captain Mauchamp in Marrakesh, they followed the example of the Japanese in Manchuria, and immediately turned the sanitary corps to work to cleanse the place. When General Lyautey had concluded his impressive military entrance he made a tour of Oujda on foot to inspect the filthy lanes, walking cautiously among vile puddles and heaps of abominable refuse. The inhabitants, who had expected pillage and slaughter, were amazed at this action, and "Le Matin" published a deliciously amusing article on this curious phase of modern punitive methods.

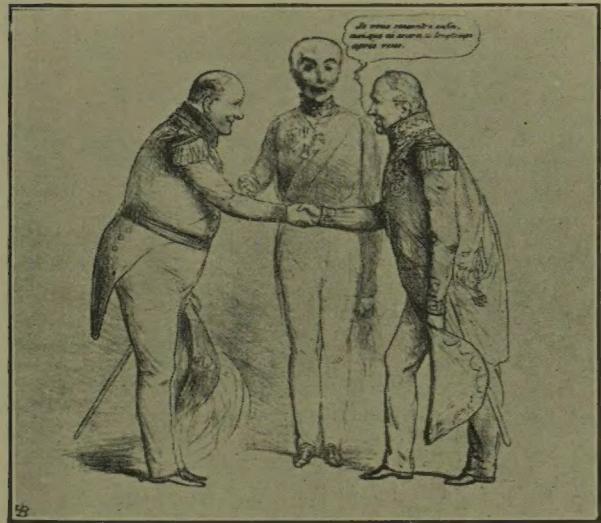
A FORMER FRIENDLY GREETING BETWEEN OLD ADVERSARIES:  
WELLINGTON PRESENTING VISCOUNT HILL TO HIS OLD ANTAGONIST  
SOULT, AT QUEEN VICTORIA'S CORONATION.

## BOTHA MEETS HIS OLD ADVERSARY, LORD ROBERTS, AT THE GUILDHALL.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Mr. Balfour.

Lord Strathcona.



Mr. Moor. Sir Joseph Ward. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Mr. Deakin.

Dr. Jameson.

General Botha.

Lord Roberts.

Sir Joseph Dimsdale.

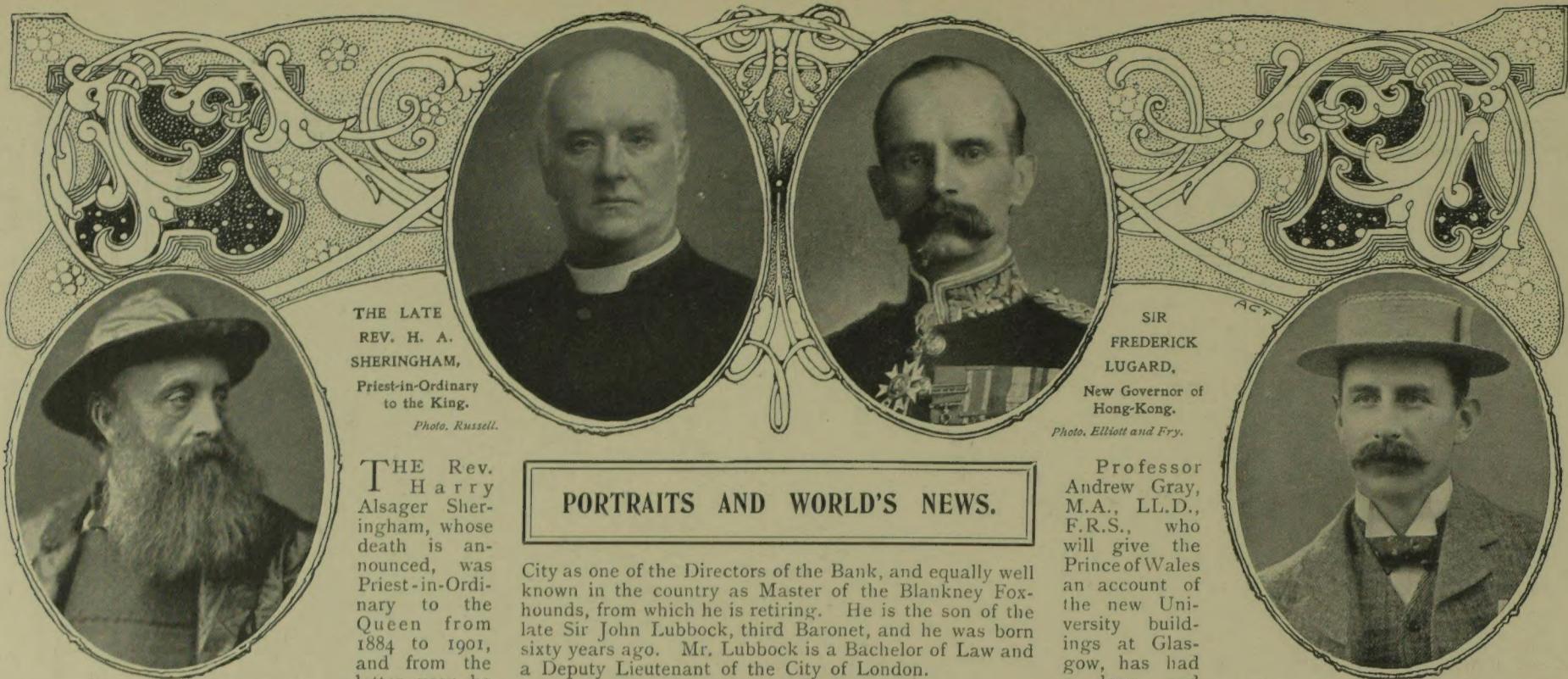
GENERAL BOTHA AND MRS. BOTHA IN THE FIELD IN 1900.

Photograph by Major Lloyd Carson.

GENERAL BOTHA, WITH LORD ROBERTS AT HIS SIDE, RECEIVING THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY AT THE GUILDHALL BANQUET TO THE COLONIAL PREMIERS.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT THE GUILDHALL.

On April 16 the Colonial Premiers were entertained at the Guildhall, and were presented with the Freedom of the City. The most interesting part of the ceremony was the presentation to General Botha, who, at the moment, was standing close to his former adversary, Lord Roberts, with whom he had shaken hands most cordially on entering. General Botha, in taking the civic oath, swore to be good and true to our Sovereign Lord and King, Edward VII. With the General in London is his daughter. Mrs. Botha, it will be remembered, carried a rifle in the war.



THE LATE  
REV. H. A.  
SHERINGHAM,  
Priest-in-Ordinary  
to the King.  
Photo. Russell.

THE LATE MR. J. C. HOOK,  
Royal Academician.  
Photo. Elliott and Fry.

at Pembroke College, Oxford, and on taking holy orders he was appointed to the curacy of Great Witley, in Worcestershire. He held subsequently the curacy of Evesham, and was afterwards Rector of Saul, in Gloucestershire, and Vicar of St. Peter's, Great Windmill Street, S.W. He had also been Vicar of Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, and from 1899 he was Rector of Christ Church, Marylebone. He was Master of the Children of the Chapel Royal.

Mr. James Clarke Hook, R.A., who passed away on Sunday at Churt, near Farnham, held the position of R.A. for well upwards of half a century. He was admitted to the Royal Academy Schools in 1836, and took the Gold Medal for historical painting in 1845, following that success by obtaining the Travelling Studentship in the following year. Under the influence of the movement started by Holman Hunt, Millais, and Rossetti, he turned his brush to the service of land

and seascape, and in 1850 the Academicians gave him an Associateship. Within a decade he was a full R.A., and he retired from that position a few months ago. His best work was done when he left the historical and quasi-historical subjects that occupied his early years; his life was successful and uneventful, and he was comparatively unknown to latter-day men.

On April 25, when the Prince of Wales opens the new docks at Glasgow, his Royal Highness will be shown the magnificent electrical machine shops attached to the new works. The Prince will be invited by Dr. Inglis, Convenor of the Workshops Committee, and one of Glasgow's most prominent citizens, to start the new machinery.

Mr. Cecil W. Paget is the only surviving son of Sir Ernest Paget, Bart., the Chairman of the Midland Railway Company. Mr. Paget has just been appointed General Superintendent of that line. He is forty-two years of age, and recently married Lady Alexandra Godolphin Osborne, daughter of the Duke of Leeds. After he left Harrow in 1891 Mr. Paget was apprenticed as an engineer at the Midland works at Derby.

Colonel Sir Frederick Lugard, who has been appointed Governor of Hong Kong, is one of our most able administrators, and his work as High Commissioner of Northern Nigeria would have marked him out for promotion even if he had not served the Empire with distinction elsewhere. He was born in 1858; he has seen service in Afghanistan, the Sudan, Burma, and Lake Nyassa, and has acted as Commissioner in the Hinterland of Nigeria and Lagos. He raised and organised the West African Frontier Force.

Mr. Edgar Lubbock, who has been appointed Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, is well known in the

## PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.

City as one of the Directors of the Bank, and equally well known in the country as Master of the Blankney Foxhounds, from which he is retiring. He is the son of the late Sir John Lubbock, third Baronet, and he was born sixty years ago. Mr. Lubbock is a Bachelor of Law and a Deputy Lieutenant of the City of London.

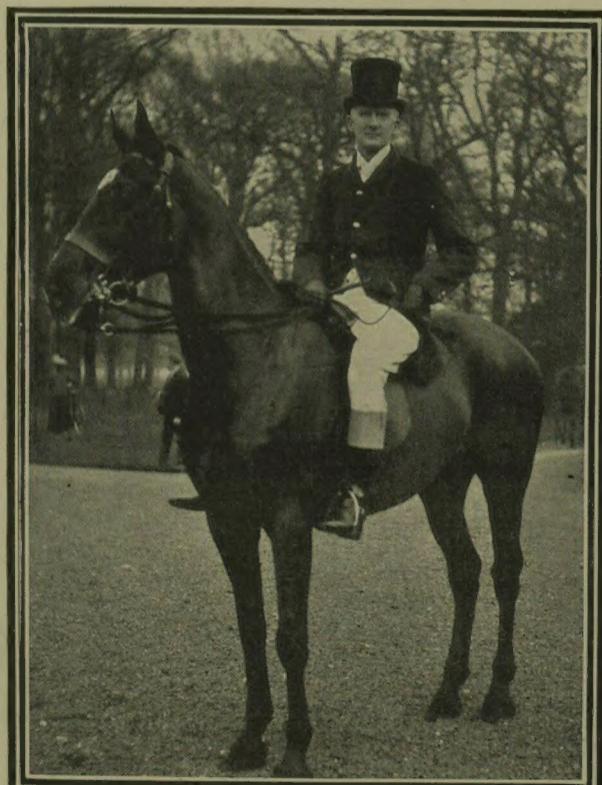
Finland has no need of Suffragettes, for there women are eligible for election to Parliament. The first woman



FRAU MINNA LILLAMPA,  
First Woman Member of the Finnish Parliament.

to be elected was Frau Minna Lillampa, whose portrait appears on this page. Her success ought to be very encouraging to the agitators in this country, but they ought to remember that St. Stephen's is not to be reached by brawling at its doors.

Mr. Basil Thomson, the new Governor of Wormwood Scrubs, has occupied a similar position at the great penal establishment on Dartmoor. He is the son of the late Archbishop of York, and was associated for many years with the Colonial Service. Among his experiences that of acting as Prime Minister of the Tonga can hardly be least interesting. The Tonga, or Friendly Islands, are a small group in the Pacific under the control of a British High Commissioner, and Mr. Thomson has recorded his experiences there. He has given much of his spare time to writing, and is the author of several interesting works.



MR. EDGAR LUBBOCK,  
New Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England.

SIR  
FREDERICK  
LUGARD,  
New Governor of  
Hong-Kong.  
Photo. Elliott and Fry.

Professor Andrew Gray, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., who will give the Prince of Wales an account of the new University buildings at Glasgow, has had a long and distinguished career in the world of science. He is a Glasgow University man, and was Eglinton Fellow in Mathematics in 1876. From 1875 to 1880 he was Private Secretary and Assistant to Lord Kelvin, and from 1880 to 1884 acted as Official Assistant to the Professor of Natural Philosophy in his University. Then he left to serve the University College of North Wales for some fifteen years as Professor of Physics.

Colonel Sir Henry McCallum, who has been appointed Governor of Ceylon, has seen much service, and won high esteem in official circles. More than thirty years have passed since he was promoted from the office of the Inspector-General of Fortifications to be Private Secretary to the Governor of the Straits Settlements. Since then he has acted as Superintendent of Admiralty Works in Hong Kong and Singapore, and he was Special Commissioner in Penang (Malay Peninsula) to suppress the rising of 1891. He has done excellent work in Lagos, and from 1901 to 1904 he was Governor of Natal.

King Edward's  
Holiday.

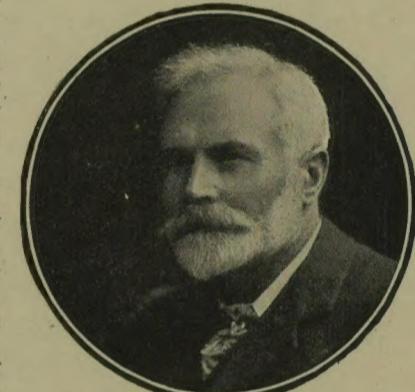
Majesties were welcomed with enthusiasm by the populace. In the evening the fleet and the royal yacht were brilliantly illuminated, and a dinner was given on board the Admiralty yacht *Enchantress*. Their Majesties have driven through Malta and visited the Garden of San Antonio, where Queen Alexandra planted an oak. Illuminations and entertainments have been the order of the hour.

Lord Cromer's  
Resignation.

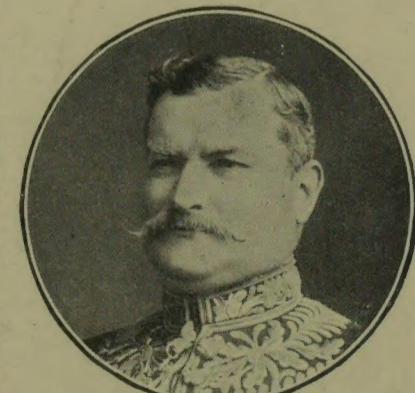
Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, and the appointment of Sir Eldon Gorst as his successor. Lord Cromer has been compelled to resign his high and responsible position by reason of failing health. "After forty-nine years in the public service," he wrote, "I am thoroughly worn out, and am unable to support any longer the excessive strain that my work entails." It is pleasant to record that when the announcement was made by Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, as Leader of the Opposition, expressed his sympathy with all that the Foreign Secretary had said about Lord Cromer, and his good wishes for the success of Sir Eldon Gorst. It will be remembered that Lord Cromer's acquaintance with Egypt is about thirty years old, and that he succeeded Sir Edward Malet in 1883. Since then, though he has held no higher official title than that of Agent and Consul-General, he has been Egypt's great man.



MR. BASIL THOMSON,  
New Governor of Wormwood Scrubs Prison.  
Photo. Russell.

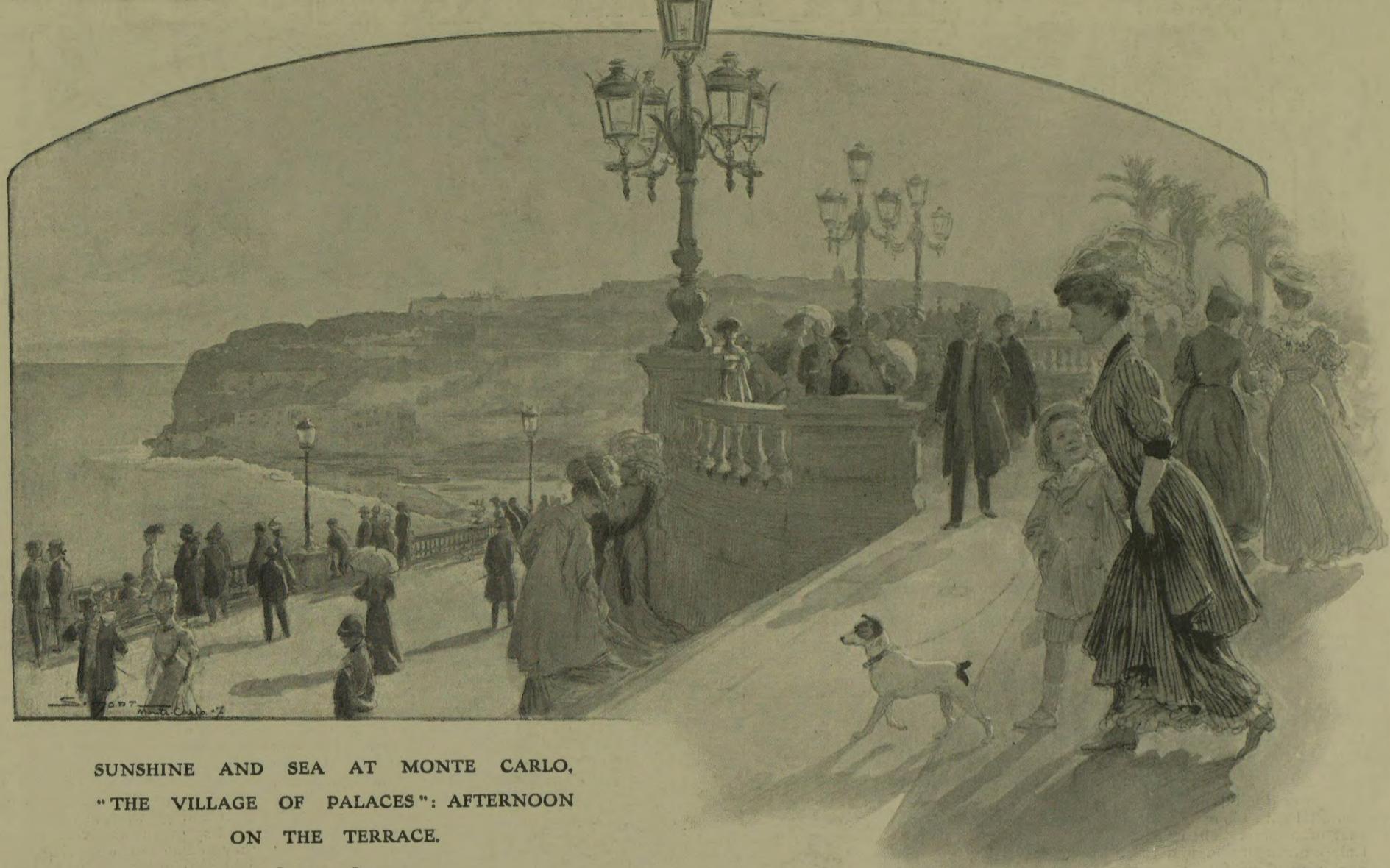


PROFESSOR GRAY,  
To Describe Glasgow University New  
Buildings to the Prince of Wales.  
Photo. Lafayette.



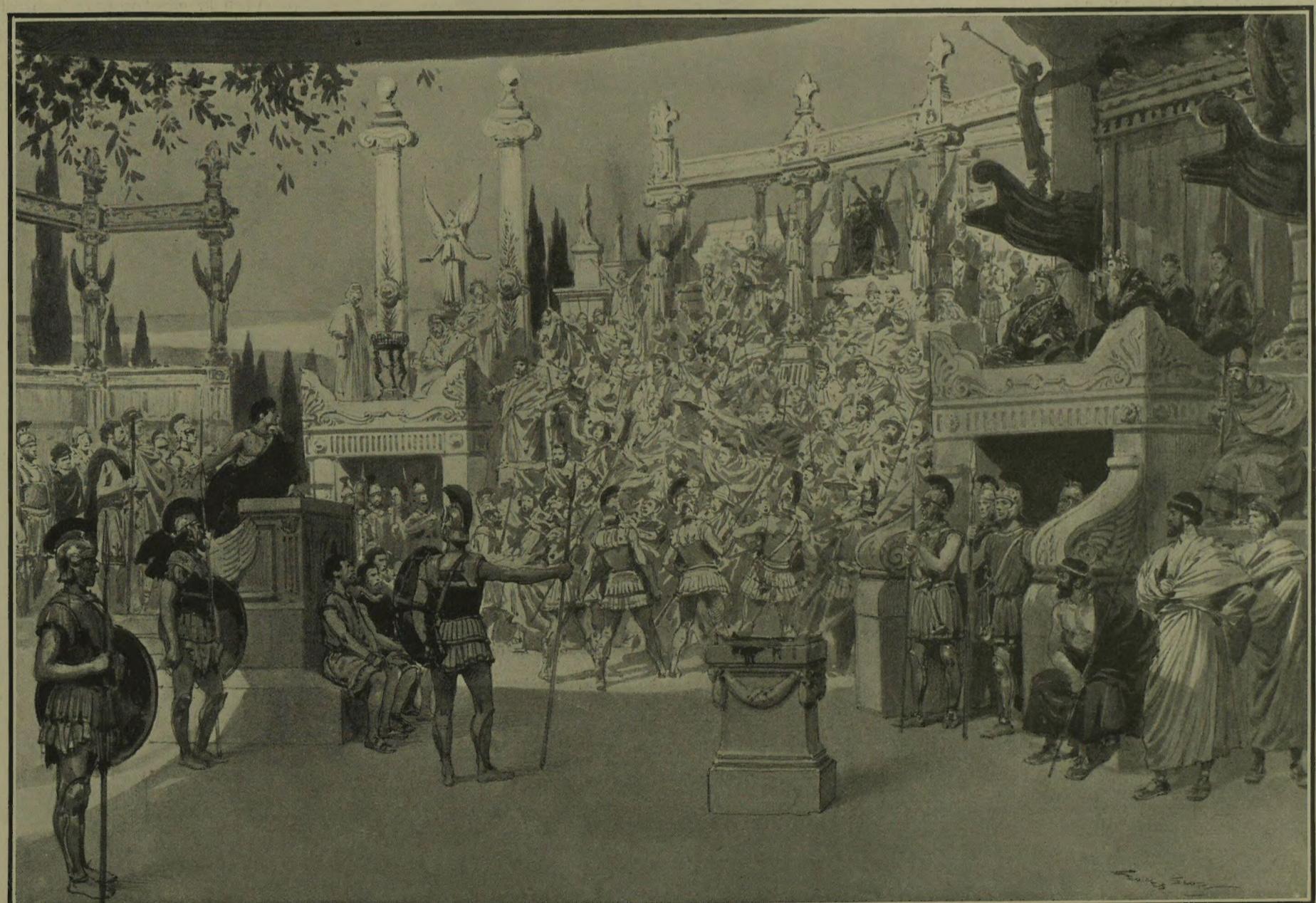
SIR HENRY MCCALLUM,  
New Governor of Ceylon.  
Photo. Marill and Fox.

OPEN-AIR LIFE IN MODERN FRANCE AND ANCIENT GREECE.



SUNSHINE AND SEA AT MONTE CARLO.  
"THE VILLAGE OF PALACES": AFTERNOON  
ON THE TERRACE.

DRAWN BY SIMONT.



"TIMON OF ATHENS" IN FRENCH: THE ASSEMBLY OF THE PEOPLE IN THE PNYX.

DRAWN BY GEORGES SCOTT.

A French version of "Timon of Athens," by M. Emile Fabre, has been produced in Paris at the Théâtre Antoine-Gémier. The piece has been magnificently mounted by M. Gémier. One of the most moving scenes is that here represented, the assembly of the people in the Hemicycle of the Pnyx. Here a most marvellous effect of swaying the crowd has been achieved, recalling M. André Antoine's magnificent forum scene in "Julius Caesar."

## LITERATURE

AT THE SIGN  
OF ST. PAUL'S.

BY ANDREW LANG.

THERE is nothing new under the sun. Some months ago I inflicted on the public the story of a phantasm of a living lady which, while the lady was in Cornwall, appeared to a friend of mine, and to her dog, on a hill-top in Scotland. The dog (of an old Border family, the Dandy Dimmots) was angry and terrified. The phantasm vanished when a large bumble-bee flew through it!

This seemed quite a new kind of spook, but it turns out that the learned Arabian writers of the Middle Ages were familiar with the intervention of the bee. An erudite American correspondent, Mr. Macdonald, author of "The Development of Muslim Theology," quotes the remarks of a Spanish Muslim mystic, Ibn Arabi, to be read in the Sayyid Ulurata's commentary on the "Ibyā" of al Shayzātē (Vol. VII., page 292), a work with which I am unacquainted. The edition is the Cairo edition of A. H., 1384.

My Arabian author says, "Whenever the spiritual world takes shape, and appears in a beautiful form, the eye can hold it in such a way that it cannot come out of that form so long as an eye is gazing on it, especially that of a man. Then when he so holds it, and continues gazing at it, and there is no cover in which it can conceal itself, that spiritual being causes to appear to him a form which it puts on like a veil. Then it causes an appearance for him of a moving of that form in a specific direction. So his eye follows that form, and whenever his eye follows it, the spiritual being escapes from its bandage and vanishes from him," as also does the other form, the bumble-bee, for example.

The "spiritual being," tired of being stared at, makes the observer take his eye off it by starting



MRS. EDITH WHARTON,

Author of "The Descent of Man," "Italian Backgrounds," "The House of Mirth," and other works.

another spiritual form (say, a bee), which catches the eye of the spectator and enables the beautiful spirit to mizzle. That is the humour of it, according to Ibn Arabi. The Irish leprechaun, I learn, also mizzles as soon as you take your eye off it.

In the case of my friend, the observers were a lady and a dog, not a man, and the spiritual being put on

## SOME FAMOUS WOMEN WRITERS.

the aspect and costume of another lady. Whether she was a beautiful being or not, deponent saith not: she wore a white blouse, a blue, short skirt, a walking-stick,



Photo. E. H. Mills.

THE AUTHOR OF "VOTES FOR WOMEN":

MISS ELIZABETH ROBINS,

Whose "Dramatic Tract" was produced at the Court Theatre last week.

and no hat, and there is no evidence that she was a leprechaun. It is odd that we have only this one modern example of the phenomenon described by Ibn Arabi, and I lean to the opinion that the bee was a common or mountain bumble-bee, not a creation by a spiritual being.

Literary critics ought to keep their eyes firmly on the solid facts of history, which, if you do not steadfastly regard them, disappear as nimblly as the leprechaun. In an article on Henry Fielding (*Fortnightly Review*, April), Mr. Minchin pleases admirers of Sir Walter Scott by telling us that the Waverley Novels accompanied Napoleon on his campaigns. If Sir Walter had known this fact, he might naturally have taken a more friendly view of the Corsican usurper, in his Life of that individual. But a moment's reflection will prove to Mr. Minchin that his pleasing statement cannot be correct. The first of the Waverley Novels—namely, "Waverley" itself, was published in autumn, 1814, when Napoleon's campaigns, save one, were over and ended. As he could not read English, it is not likely that "Waverley" accompanied him to Waterloo; it was not found, with plenty of his portable property, in his coach.

While venturing to correct Mr. Minchin on this point, I sympathise with his doubts as to the common existence of such portentous oafs as Squire Western. Yet, much later, in 1778, a critic on Miss Burney's "Evelina," in the *Monthly Review*, thought that her ruffianly naval captain's manners were "rather those of a rough, uneducated country squire than those of a genuine sea captain." Perhaps the reviewer knew squires only through "Tom Jones," and Squire Western was probably as rare a character in 1745 as Sir Pitt Crawley was, a century later. Sir Pitt is said to have been drawn from the life, but he must have been unique.

A pleasantly modest novelist advertises in the *Athenaeum* for "a Grammarian" to correct his or her romance for the press. Would that many novelists took this precaution; by which some of "our literary teachers" would also benefit.

A LIFE OF  
MOLIÈRE.

PECULATION upon the genesis of geniuses is apt to be a barren sport. Why, for example, should Molière, strolling player, satirist, poet, have been born to worthy Poquelin the upholsterer? Mr. Chatfield-Taylor, who has just produced his "Molière" (Chatto and Windus) shows his discretion in leaving the riddle alone. It is true that a seventeenth-century Parisian, lucky enough to live hard by the Pont Neuf, could get his fill of crude farce for nothing outside the quacks' booths which lined that thoroughfare; but dramatists are born, not made. M. Poquelin was a most respectable man, *valet de chambre tapissier du roi*; young Jean-Baptiste, although he was to wrangle for the hereditary privilege of making the King's bed later on, began his independent career as a Bohemian of the very purest water. The road called him; he fell in love with an actress four years his senior, and he went a-wandering, a mummer, a willing pariah when he might have been—an upholsterer. The woman had much to do with it, no doubt: she was the love of his youth, a worthier object than flighty Armande, the girl he married in after years. It was in those early days that Molière's genius found itself, and waxed and grew. He refreshed himself so well in "God's green caravanserai" that his eyes, when they came to observing mincing dames, courtier fribbles, charlatans, had quite uncommon powers of discernment. He could not help using them with a supreme audacity; he made fun of the great ladies when he ought to have been suing for their patronage, and if the shout of laughter with which Paris greeted "Les Précieuses Ridicules" drowned their angry protests, it was no thanks to the poet's discretion. He was not so fortunate in his last round with the doctors. He was a dying man when he played the title rôle of "Le Malade Imaginaire," and his fatal



MISS MAY SINCLAIR,

Author of "Divine Fire," "Mr. and Mrs. Nevill Tyson," "Audrey Craven," and other works.

haemorrhage provided the faculty with an example of heavenly interposition of which they were not slow to take advantage. Mr. Chatfield-Taylor has enthusiasm well in hand; he is a biographer, not a eulogist. Nevertheless, to those who, apart from their interest in an immortal author, would read the moving story of a fearless and splendid spirit, we recommend this book.

## THE KING'S VISIT TO THE BALEARIC ISLANDS.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER.



DESCENDANTS OF THE SLINGERS IN THE ARMIES OF ROME AND CARTHAGE: A FÊTE-DAY DANCE OF MOORISH ORIGIN  
IN THE BALEARIC ISLANDS.

The Balearic Islands, originally dependencies of the Phoenicians and Carthaginians, were conquered by the Romans in 123 B.C., by the Moors in 798 A.D., and by Jayme of Aragon (1229-32). The inhabitants gave many expert slingers to the armies of Carthage and Rome. The dance illustrated is undoubtedly of Moorish origin. While the women move rhythmically in a kind of slow waltz, the men jump in the air, kicking violently, and clattering castagnolas (large castanets).

## SOCIAL &amp; ANECDOTAL

SOME families seem born to distinction, and the Barings are one of them. In other families a prodigy may arise and by his single self outdo any groups of men of eminent but secondary talent. But think of the number of Napiers and Pollocks who, in the course of two or three generations, have made their names famous, and you have the nearest approach to the Barings that our modern social history supplies. James Russell Lowell, during his residence in England as American Minister, conceived a theory, that developed almost into monomania, according to which all the talent in the country was derived from Jewish blood. Byron, in a famous line, associates Barings



Photo. Lafayette.

SIR JOHN URE PRIMROSE,

Deputy-Chairman of the Clyde Trust, who is to receive the Prince and Princess of Wales at Renfrew Wharf on the occasion of the opening of the Dockyard at Clyde Bank.



Photo. Lafayette.

LORD PROVOST WILLIAM BILSLAND, OF GLASGOW,

Who will play a prominent part in the functions in connection with the royal visit to Glasgow for the opening of the Dockyard at Clyde Bank.

the contention that he himself was the thief. Though he proved that the thief was really the culprit, it was not until he invoked the aid of the British Consul that he was able to recover it. Getting it home to England, he lost it on a wide Yorkshire moor; regained it, lost it again in a kitchen-garden, to find it casually, lying between the tramlines in a thoroughfare of York.

The Rev. Dr. Aked has gone to America, whose call, he says, he has found irresistible. He will have a congregation whose wealth in the aggregate would suffice to run pretty well all the religious denominations in the world. And it is from that standpoint that American



Photo. Lafayette.

LADY KELVIN,

Wife of the Chancellor of Glasgow University.



Photo. Lafayette.

LADY URE PRIMROSE,

Wife of the Deputy-Chairman of the Clyde Trust.

and Rothschilds; and the suggestion of a German origin for this ruling family added a point to the phrase "Behring Straits" when applied to the City crisis in which the house of Baring nearly suffered collapse. But the records of the family, so far as the family has them, are English, and the London merchant who, at the end of the eighteenth century, was Chairman of the East India Company, became a Baronet and the founder of the family that now counts at



Photo. Lafayette.

LORD BLYTHSWOOD,

Host of the Prince and Princess of Wales during the Royal Visit to Glasgow.

journalists will be apt to view relations between pastor and flock. So it was when Mr. John Morley addressed the New York Chamber of Commerce. Next morning one of the principal New York papers came out with an editorial in which occurred the following comment: "Demosthenes and Cicero are all very well, Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox were good speakers, but no other orator in any country, in any age, in any town, ever addressed so much wealth as



Photo. Lafayette.

MRS. WILLIAM BILSLAND,

Wife of the Lord Provost of Glasgow.

least four peerages among its perquisites — those of Ashburton, Northbrook, Revelstoke, and Cromer.

The first Baronet's son, on his way to his barony, was Master of the Mint. His son became Paymaster

Pro-Consulship of Egypt, with a peerage ahead of him, must be taken by Sir John as a kind of reparation offered by Fate for his own misfortune.

A rector has been retelling an old story. He finds that his curates are popular or unpopular according as they are good-looking or the reverse, unmarried or wedded. He suspects that the favour of his assistants depends more upon these factors than spiritual considerations. And why not? The curate must be caught young, and trained by the matchmaker, or he may develop into a frightful creature — such as that one whom Jowett knew. He had by that time become a Dean, and was engaged to a quite charming lady. She was unwise enough to ask him to mention any fault that he thought he saw in her. The cold-blooded monster straightway retired to his study and wrote down two foolscap sheets of her faults, and she had no alternative but to woo and wed another less crabbed and critical Dean.

The adventures of the man who has just been advertising treasure as lost, to find that he himself has had it all the while in safe keeping, recalls the experiences of Colonel Meysey-Thompson with the valuable pin which a friend in Spain presented to him. He was robbed of it in Seville, where he had to fight



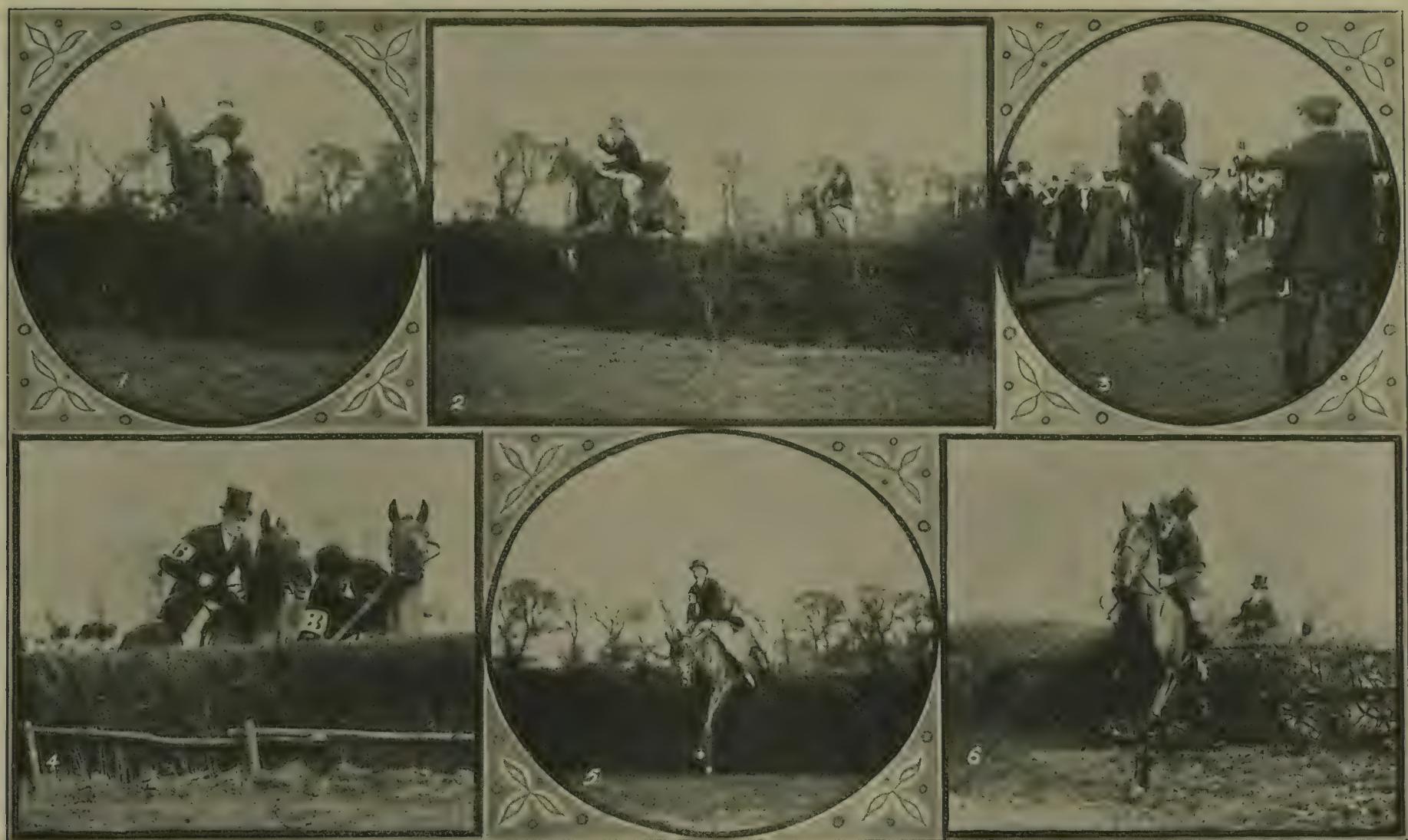
Photo. Lafayette.

LADY BLYTHSWOOD,

Hostess of the Prince and Princess of Wales during the royal visit to Glasgow.

Mr. Morley did last night." By the same token Mohammed, Ignatius Loyola, Martin Luther, John Wesley, Moody and Sankey, and General Booth must pale their ineffectual fires in comparison with the golden halo with which Mr. Aked's flock is invested.

## COUNSEL AND COMMONS ON THE TURF AND THE LINKS.



1. THE PEGASUS CLUB RACE: JARLOTT'S HILL WINS.  
 2. THE INNS OF COURT OPEN RACE: BLACKTHORNE JUMPS THE LAST FENCE.  
 3. THE INNS OF COURT OPEN RACE: MR. J. B. GILLIAT COMING BACK TO SCALE ON THE WINNER, LATCHKEY II.  
 4. THE BAR LIGHT-WEIGHT RACE: POWDER MONKEY REFUSES, RED BUTTON (EQUAL IN DEAD-HEAT) ON THE LEFT.  
 5. THE BAR LIGHT-WEIGHT RACE: MR. T. T. PHELPS'S POWDER MONKEY, THE DISQUALIFIED WINNER.  
 6. THE BAR HEAVY-WEIGHT RACE: A LOST HAT AT THE FIRST JUMP.

## THE BAR POINT-TO-POINT STEEPECHASES AT HAWTHORN HILL ON APRIL 13.

Photographs by the Sport and General Illustrations Bureau, except No. 5, which is by Baker and Muggeridge.



1. MR. A. W. SOAMES, M.P., DRIVING. 2. MR. F. D. ACLAND, M.P., DRIVING. 3. MR. D. SCHWANN, M.P., APPROACHES. 4. MR. OSWALD PARTINGTON, M.P., DRIVING.  
 5. A LONG CLEAN SHOT BY 6. MR. J. A. PEASE, M.P., DRIVING. 7. AN ODD FINISH OF SWING: THE RIGHT HON. R. K. CAUSTON, M.P., AT THE 13TH TEE. 8. MAJOR SEELEY, M.P., MAKES A CLEEK SHOT.

## PARLIAMENTARY STYLES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS GOLF MATCH AGAINST RANELAGH.

The match between the House of Commons and Ranelagh was played at Barn Elms on April 13, when Ranelagh made a record win by 14½ points to 2.

The Photographs are by Montague Dixon, Illustrations Bureau, and Neph.

## SCIENCE

SCIENCE  
JOTTINGS.THE SENSES OF  
ANIMALS.

ONE misses the old days of the *Spectator*, when it formed the active medium of educating the public in the often strange ways and doings of animals, and specially of dogs. Many interesting stories are related in its pages, showing forth the extraordinary intelligence, and, I will add, in some cases suggesting the existence of reasoning powers in certain of our canine friends.

The senses, in popular estimation, number five. They are represented by sight, hearing, smell, touch, and taste. But there is little difficulty in showing that, just as touch is the primary sense—"the mother of all



THE DISCOVERER OF THE X-RAYS: PROFESSOR CONRAD WILHELM RÖNTGEN, WHO HAS BEEN DECORATED BY THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

Professor Röntgen is Professor of Physics and Director of the Laboratory at the University of Würzburg, Bavaria. He was born in 1844, and in 1895 he discovered the X-Rays.

the senses," as Goethe calls it—and as the other senses are simply more or less elaborated means of "touch," so with equal ease it may be shown that the number may



## THE "ZOO'S" LOSS: PALLAS'S CAT.

Pallas's cat is a native of Tibet, and is very scarce. The Zoological Society have just had the misfortune to lose their specimen (the only one that had been seen in this country) a photograph of which we give.

Photo, W. S. Berridge, F.Z.S.

be increased beyond five. That we must include a sense of temperature, whereby we judge of the relative heat of our surroundings, seems evident. Similarly, it would not be difficult to argue for the development of a sense of weight. Suppose we take two balls identical in size, one made of wood and the other of lead. We cover them with gold-leaf and place them on a table. By the exercise of which sense are we enabled to tell which is the wooden and which the leaden ball? Touch will not help us, nor will any one of the other four senses. If, however, we are allowed to lift the balls, one in either hand, we at once perceive that a greater muscular resistance has to be opposed to sustain the leaden ball than has to be exerted to sustain its wooden neighbour.

Here we have practically converted our body into a weighing machine, and a sense of weight, or if we choose so to term it, of muscular resistance, becomes evolved as part of our sensory apparatus. Beyond the two additional senses of weight and temperature, it is possible to outline others. What can be said, for example, of a sense of "direction" or "locality"? It seems to me that there are fair grounds for crediting the animal world, and especially that portion of it which includes birds and beasts, with the possession of such a faculty. By such a sense one implies the exercise of the power to locate and define places or localities, and also the power to discover and find such places under circumstances of trying and difficult character. We see an example of such a sense illustrated in the migration of birds, for instance, where flight over immense tracts of land and sea is executed by creatures many of which make the journey, no doubt, in the company of those who have before travelled the route, while some may have to act as their own guides and conductors. I believe the theory entertained by some ornithologists is that the guiding sense is sight, exercised through a memory of landmarks.

This view, even if correct as regards land-flights, would not explain the instinct which guides birds over many miles of sea. Hence another view postulates an inherited instinct

## NATURAL HISTORY



Machado's experiment in the transpiration of plants, London, 1907.

of locality, when probably the whole journey, being a land one, was easily made. Subsequent geological change splitting up the land and giving intervening

stretches of sea, it is held, would not materially interfere with the journeying knowledge of the route, and the migrating habit being transmitted from parent to offspring as naturally as that, say, of nesting itself. Over and above this explanation comes that of the existence of a special sense which enables birds and other creatures to define



THE WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY RADIUS FROM THE EIFFEL TOWER STATION: THE EXTRAORDINARY DISTANCE COVERED BY THE HERZIAN WAVES. Recent experiments with a wireless telegraphy installation on the Eiffel Tower gave extraordinary evidence of the great distances covered by the Herzian waves. The operators at the Tower were sending a message to Port Vendres, and found to their amazement that the same message was received at Bizerta. This is the more remarkable when it is remembered that the Eiffel Tower is by no means a perfect station for long-distance work, and that the receiving-instrument at Bizerta was only supposed to be capable of receiving the waves from a comparatively short distance.

for themselves the direction of the desired haven. Certainly the inherited instinct theory will explain none of the well-authenticated stories of dogs finding their way home from long distances and from strange localities to which they had been conveyed, sometimes indeed by train. A knowledge and memory of landmarks would be of no avail in the latter event, yet dogs, and cats also, have arrived footsore, hungry, and weary at their old homes, often traversing many miles of what to them must have been an utterly strange country.

How, I ask, is this really tremendous feat accomplished, unless through the exercise of some special sense of "direction"? I know of cases in which cats have been conveyed in closed baskets for long distances, some of them by road, others by rail, and yet the animals have found their way to their homes after a longer or shorter interval, depending mostly on the length of the road. Collie dogs are notorious, though not alone, in their marvellous power of tracking their way home when they have been taken away or sold to people living a far distance off. Here again the animals have frequently been carried by rail in a guard's-van, or sometimes in the dogs' compartment of the van. More than one case, related on excellent authority, presents a new feature in the travels of dogs. A typical case was that of a half-bred fox-terrier, which was extremely fond, as many dogs are, of a railway journey. The dog jumped into a train one morning while in charge of a groom, who was waiting at the station. The guard noticed that the dog jumped out of the train at a station five miles away from that near her home. The dog did not appear at home until after ten hours' interval, footsore and tired out. The guard's story was that the dog at 5.30 p.m. of the same day was waiting on the platform of the station at which she had left the train. She jumped into his van, and left it at the proper station nearest her home. The interval had been spent in an apparently fruitless quest to find the way back by road. This failing, the dog adopted the only other mode of return available.

ANDREW WILSON.



A REMARKABLE GATHERING OF GANNETS: A COLONY OF THE BIRDS AT CAPE KIDNAPPERS, HAWKES BAY. The nests of the gannet are composed of the soft "papa" rock (a kind of grey clay which is very hard when dry), and made, apparently, by the parent birds sitting on the rock and packing the clay up around their bodies, thus forming the circular ridges seen in the photograph. The birds are expert fishers. Perched in the air at about two hundred feet high, they fold their wings and drop like a plummet upon the fish selected. Upon their return to their nests they expel the partially digested fish from their crops, and thus feed their young. Cape Kidnappers is the southern boundary of Hawkes Bay, New Zealand, and is only twelve miles from Napier, the chief town of the province of Hawkes Bay.

Photo, Chegwidden.

## LEAVES FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



Photo, Robertson.

## THE WRECK OF THE SUNSET EXPRESS, SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The wreck occurred at Colton, California, on March 28. The engine was half buried in the sand, and was thrown over on its side. The tender was turned upside down.



Photo, Halfstones.

## THE RECORD STEAM-SHIP WRECKED: THE "DAKOTA" STRANDED.

The mammoth steam-ship "Dakota" was wrecked on the Osano Reef on February 17. Her tonnage was 28,000, her length 630 feet. Salvage is impossible.



A GENERAL VIEW OF THE RESERVOIRS.

## MORE WATER FOR LONDON: THE OPENING OF NEW RESERVOIRS AT WALTON-ON-THAMES.

The "Knight" and "Bessborough" reservoirs were opened on April 13 by Sir R. Melvill Beacheroff, Chairman of the Metropolitan Water Board. The object of the reservoirs is to improve the quality of the water supplied to the filtration-beds for treatment. When the sediment in the water has been allowed to settle, it is drawn off to the filtering-beds.



Photo, Illustrations Bureau.

## THE OPENING CEREMONY IN PROGRESS.



Photo, Irapus.

## THE GUARDS' MONUMENT AT HOUGOMONT: THE BRITISH DELEGATES' SPEECH.

The Brigade of Guards and Count Charles Burch, tenant of Hougmont, have erected a monument to the Guards who fell there during Waterloo. At the formal inauguration a speech was delivered by the Guards' delegate, Colonel Macartney Filgate. Sir Charles Hardinge was also present.



Photo, Kyle.

## A GIGANTIC COAL-HOIST AT THE NEW NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY DOCKS.

The hoist stands about a hundred feet above the quay of Middlesbrough. It can load forty tons at a time, or four hundred tons per hour. It does not raise the actual wagons, but a gigantic hopper pours the coal into a spout, whence it passes continually to the ship.

## ART, MUSIC and the DRAMA.

## ART NOTES.

WITH the successes of the Spanish, the Dutch, the Irish and the Belgian exhibitions to its credit, and with three millions of visitors in the background of its comparatively short history, the Guildhall Art Gallery commands attention. Even at this tremulous moment, when the walls of Burlington House are already groaning under the year's output of paint and gilt frames, and the people are girding themselves for the opening day mêlée, the Danish exhibition will not be neglected. But Denmark has no past painting. The Prince who is immortal in his patronage of the art of acting gave no commissions for the portraiture of his uncle, fretted no poor dauber with the heavy requirements of the drama of a poisoning scene. He was able to provide a greater show of antiquity in even its Irish exhibition. Frederick V., King of Denmark and Norway, capers in frills and satins, a caricature of eighteenth-century elegance. With regal ermine cast aside to show frivolous light-blue garments, this monarch, whose features are in themselves interesting, has perfectly assumed, or his painter Pilo has perfectly endowed him with, the elaborate, careful foppishness of his time. But, like many men who have had hourly communings with the mirror, Frederick, expecting something of himself, was an industrious patron of learning and the arts. The portrait, by the same hand, of his consort, Louisa, daughter of George II., hangs near by.

There is nothing at the Guildhall earlier than Pilo's portraits, and little enough of the same date, or of the years immediately following it. Here and there a passage of landscape shows how widespread was the awakening to Nature that stirred the artists of the end of the eighteenth century. Constable, we know, was an immense force for the emancipation of landscape; but what of the many minor Constables who, like

Denmark's Dankvart Dreyer, were awakened to the same vision, though with less vigorous sight and comprehension? Many of the Danish canvases now in this City, through the generous courtesy of Queen Alexandra, their Danish Majesties, the Tsar of Russia, the National Gallery at Copenhagen, and many other persons and institutions, have an affinity, like that we have mentioned,

A WRITER OF MYSTERY PLAYS:

MISS ALICE BUCKTON.

Miss Buckton's "Eager Heart" has already brought her fame. Her "Kings in Babylon" is to be produced at the Haymarket.

Photograph by L. Caswall Smith.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

## "THE LIARS" REVIVED AT THE CRITERION.

IT is very pleasant to see our most accomplished comedian—the phrase we want is some Teutonic combination of words like "leading-man comedian"—making his welcome appearance—at his old home, too—in a play that is destined to take a sure place in English dramatic literature. To applaud Charles Wyndham in a stagey, unreal, machine-made piece, such as "David Garrick," is well enough, for Tom Robertson's adaptation from the French is, after all, an effective study in theatricality. But far more congenial must even Sir Charles himself find it to come before the London public once more in a play that really makes some claim to be considered a true comedy of manners, and that affords its leading interpreter a great opportunity of revealing the maturer aspects of his art. Younger playgoers who see Charles Wyndham posing in "The Liars" and in kindred pieces as the experienced middle-aged friend who prevents impulsive young men and young women from running amok against the Seventh Commandment, may regret that their favourite actor no longer plays the gay young bachelor who knows that adventures are to the adventurous. But those of us who are getting older will think that Sir Charles's abandonment of youthful rôles is fully compensated by that ampler technique and that more thorough expression of personality which, combined with his undiminished vitality and characteristic buoyancy, render his Sir Christopher Deering his greatest study in sheer comedy. The actor-man-

ager is admirably supported at the Criterion; indeed, it is absolutely necessary that he should be, for, strangely enough, the great third act—the act in which half-a-dozen of the leading characters are induced to lie for all they are worth just to save the heroine's reputation—imposes no great strain upon him.

(Other Playhouses Notes elsewhere in the Number.)



THE NEW SCHILLER THEATRE IN CHARLOTTENBURG.

The Schiller Theatre is by the Munich architect, Heilmann. It has cost 1,250,000 marks, or £625,000. The auditorium will accommodate 1450 spectators, and is designed to resemble an ancient amphitheatre.

with the greater works of some greater School, so that it is for the sake of their resemblances rather than for themselves that they are cared for. But good for itself is the Hogarthian, but not mimicked, humour found in the work of Wilhelm Marstrand, particularly in the brilliant sketch of a "Scene from the Comedy of Jacob von Thyboe." As at times in Hogarth, so in Marstrand, caricature gives place to an intense dramatic reality. The action of the woman who can just tolerate, having learnt the beginnings of callousness, the attentions of a half-drunken gallant is quite masterly.

Of the living painters of Denmark there are many whose work has those sound, painter-like qualities which promise well for the future. Mr. Viggo Pedersen's Rousseau-like wood—again there is no mimicry—is a fine achievement; and there are many others. But Hammershoi is the chief guest of this Guildhall banquet; and, ushered in by Aldermen, where surely the International Society might have stuck a feather in its cap, we are introduced to a painter of originality and distinction. This is the era of the interior. The New English Art Club feeds us on interiors, so that the gallery of its habitation leads into a score of other chambers. Hammershoi has carried the talent for the interior as far as it has yet gone. His realism, which is almost photographic, is of the class of Le Sidaner's realism; and, indeed, this Dane comes nearer to the matching of that artist's talent than any other painter of the day. In "The Open Doors," where complications of angular perspective are so ordered that one is conscious only of the romance that may have been in the exits and the entrances through these portals, Hammershoi is too discriminating to have let a mortal disturb the suggestion which hangs about these empty rooms, these open doors. Surely there are yet ghosts in Denmark!

Sir Charles Holtoyd's important changes at the National Gallery have made Room VIII. almost exclusively Rubens' territory. His six large canvases swagger round the walls with a bodyguard of the smaller works, and a smattering of Teniers and Van Dyck, whose "Cornelius Vander Geest," so long a foil to the magnificence of Rembrandt, looks braver in the lesser company it now keeps. The hanging of the Rembrandts will doubtless also benefit under the new Keeper's hammer and nails.

M.



OFFENBACH AT THE ADELPHI: "TALES OF HOFFMANN."

The German Comic Opera Company was due to open with the revival of Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann" on Wednesday last. In the photograph are Herr Jean Nadolovich and Fräulein Hedwig Franzillo-Kauffmann. A recent revival in Berlin ran for three hundred performances, a record for Germany.



THE REVIVAL OF INTEREST IN FRAGONARD: THE PAINTER'S MEMORIAL.

The monument is by the sculptor Maillard, and was photographed during the visit of M. Dujardin-Beaumetz, who appears on the right. It is interesting to recall that Mr. Pierpont Morgan has a Fragonard room in his London house, and there is at present a great revival of interest in the artist's work.

## A STRANGE FUNERAL IN THE DESERT: A MULE AS A HEARSE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY M. HEDRICH.



THE REMAINS OF DR. MAUCHAMP, THE FRENCH SUBJECT MURDERED IN MOROCCO, CONVEYED ON MULE-BACK FROM MARRAKESH TO MAZAGAN.

The body of Dr. Mauchamp was conveyed for 125 miles across the desert in a rough coffin, which was carried by a mule. It was escorted by several French people and a guard of twenty-five Moroccan soldiers. The remains were ultimately brought to France for interment. Dating from Marrakesh on March 20, M. Gentil, who followed the body to Mazagan, wrote: "I am having a coffin made in the girls' school for our unfortunate friend. . . . The coffin is of cedar, and will be enclosed in a zinc one."



### THE VOGUE OF THE BRITISH VOCALIST.

SINCE those mid-seventeenth-century days when English Opera was evolved from the Masque, and those later days of the same century when Purcell first gave it definite form, it has been customary to proclaim from the housetops that we are, as a nation, if not unmusical, certainly non-musical; that, while we can appreciate music, we are too lax in interest to give it fitting encouragement. For a time there was much truth in this, at all events so far as native composers and vocalists were concerned. So little assistance did they receive that it was not until late in the eighteenth century that an Englishwoman, Cecilia Davies, was deemed worthy of being the prima-donna at the principal Italian theatres. Now the British composer is a power, and the British vocalist a power.

The forthcoming Grand Opera season is noteworthy for the number of British singers engaged, an eloquent comment on their status, for Covent Garden does not pay native artists merely because they are native. Such a result could not have been attained had not the patronage system still remained with us, in an altered form, in truth, but as certainly as it did in days that are gone. Undoubtedly there is a greater desire to take music as a serious art than there was even a year or two ago. Few have done more to encourage this tendency than the leaders of Society and the leaders of the leaders of Society, the King and Queen. Not only are their Majesties assiduous in their visits to the Opera, but they lend to their pleasure that personal touch that means so much to the artistic temperament.

A notable example of this occurred recently, the Queen, Mr. Edward Lloyd, the famous tenor, and Mr. Edwin Greene being the principal figures concerned. Mr. Greene dedicated his song, "The Fleeting Years," to her Majesty; the Queen was so pleased with the compliment and with the work that she sought to preserve it in some tangible form. With this desire came the happy thought of a record for her Gramophone, and her Majesty then and there commanded the management of the Company who make the machine to supply her want. At once Mr. Edward Lloyd was approached. He is living in retirement near Worthing, but the royal command had to be obeyed, and with delight he journeyed to London, there to make an excellent record. This has been sent to the Queen, and has been most graciously acknowledged.

By such acts, and by such recognition of British musicians and vocalists, the Queen undoubtedly does much to aid art in one of its most beautiful forms. An example such as hers is followed by many, and to many come, with

PHOTOGRAPHS BY RUSSELL, K. PRAGNELL, WHITLOCK, AND DESGRANGES.

knowledge, the realisation of what they have lost and the certainty that a new pleasure is open to them: at the end of the Road of Fashion is often a Palace of Delight. Thus it is that in London opera season succeeds opera season with remarkable rapidity, and that the number of British vocalists increases. As love of music develops in a country, the demand for music must, of course, grow; prizes become more numerous, and more strive to gain them. That many of those who earn laurels in Britain will be British goes almost without the saying. Out of a musical nation must come musicians. None will be watched with more interest during the forthcoming Season than those singers who belong to this country—Madame Agnes Nicholls, Miss Cicely Gleeson-White, Madame Pauline Donald, Madame Kirkby Lunn, Miss Gertrude Lonsdale, Miss

frieds, Herr Kraus and Herr Knot; and the Sieglindes, Frau Fleischer-Edel and Frau Knupfer-Egli. It will be seen that the management is well provided against any accidents which may happen to any of the artists owing to our treacherous climate: because besides two artists for every prominent part, it has also capable understudies for every rôle ready for any emergency. Madame Kirkby Lunn will sing for the first time the part of Fricka in "Das Rheingold," handing over her old part of Erda to Madame Edna Thornton, but she will sing Erda in "Siegfried" as before. Herr Bechstein will be the Mime in both "Rings," and also the David in "Die Meistersinger," in which we shall have Fräulein Hempel as a new Eva, and perhaps a new Hans Sachs in the person of Herr Stockhausen (though Herr van Rooy and Herr Whitehill will also appear in the part), while the Walter of Herr Jörn is sure to be interesting.

Herr Nikisch plays the piano at the concert of Mr. Gounod Hall. The American tenor, at the Bechstein Hall on Tuesday afternoon, and conducts the London Symphony Orchestra at the Queen's Hall on the afternoon of Saturday, April 27. To-morrow (Saturday) the Lord Mayor will perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new St. James's Hall, Great Portland Street, at noon. On Sunday, the 28th, Dr. Richter presides at the banquet to be given at the German Atheneum to Herr Carl Deichmann, the well-known violinist, in honour of his eightieth birthday.

A German savant, Dr. Christian Ruths, has made an interesting discovery in the psychology—or perhaps one should say the physiology—of music, in which he gives the name of "Music Phantoms." Scientifically, the phenomena in question would seem to be due to an unusually close connection which exists in some people between the sense of hearing and that of sight. Dr. Ruths made an experiment with one of his friends who possesses this peculiarity but knows little of music, and took him to hear the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," after first assuring himself that he had not heard it before and did not know what the subject of the opera was. After the performance, this friend said that he saw before him, during the music, "a large expanse of stormy waters, dark green, and broken up into huge waves."

### MUSIC.



BY COMMAND OF THE QUEEN: MR. EDWARD LLOYD, THE FAMOUS TENOR.  
MAKING A GRAMOPHONE RECORD FOR HER MAJESTY.

The Queen much-desired a record of the song "The Fleeting Years" for use with her gramophone, and accordingly Mr. Edward Lloyd sang the song for reproduction. The photograph here given is of particular interest in that it shows not only the actual record in the making, with Madame Adami accompanying and Mr. Whitehouse playing the cello obbligato, but the arrangement necessary for the purpose. The piano and accompanist are raised on a hollow sounding-box immediately behind the singer, who stands close to the trumpet projecting from the wall. At the end of this trumpet are the recording apparatus and the plates of soft material on which the sounds are impressed.

Maud Santley, Madame Edna Thornton, and Messrs. John Harrison, Frank Arthur, and Frederick Austin. Success will not be grudged to others, but their success will be of the greatest moment.

subject of the opera was. friend said that he saw before him, during the music, "a large expanse of stormy waters, dark green, and broken up into huge waves."

## THE SOTHERN-MARLOWE SEASON AT THE WALDORF THEATRE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY WHITE AND BY WINDERATT.



1. A SCENE FROM "JEANNE D'ARC": THE MAID OF ORLEANS CALLING UPON THE FRENCH TO STORM ROUEN.

2. MR. E. H. SOTHERN AS HEINRICH IN "THE SUNKEN BELL." 3. MISS JULIA MARLOWE. 4. MR. SOTHERN AS HEINRICH IN "THE SUNKEN BELL."

5. "JEANNE D'ARC": THE FIRST MEETING OF JEANNE D'ARC AND THE DUC D'ORLEANS IN THE HALL OF STATE AT CHINON CASTLE.

Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe's season is timed to begin on April 22. They propose to open with Hauptmann's drama "The Sunken Bell," and during the first week of their appearance will produce also Percy Mackaye's historical play "Jeanne d'Arc" and "Twelfth Night."

## THE MAKER OF MODERN EGYPT: LORD CROMER, HIS SUCCESSOR



1. LORD CROMER (MAJOR BARING) IN 1884.  
A YEAR AFTER HE BECAME AGENT AND  
CONSUL-GENERAL IN EGYPT.

2. THE BATTLE OF ABOU KLEA, JAN. 17, 1885.

3. ON THE ROAD TO METEMNEH, 1885.

4. LORD CROMER AT THE TIME HE WAS MADE A PEER, 1892.

5. THE OPENING OF THE ASSUAN DAM,  
DECEMBER 10, 1902.

6. THE KHEDIVE UNDER WHOM LORD CROMER'S  
WORK BEGAN: THE LATE TEWFIK PASHA.

7. LADY CROMER.—[Photo, Walter Barnett.]

8. THE RECONQUERING OF THE SUDAN: THE  
BATTLE OF OMDURMAN, SEPTEMBER, 1898.

9. DERVISHES ON THE ROAD TO OMDURMAN,  
THE SCENE OF THE DESTRUCTION OF  
THEIR POWER.

10. LORD CROMER AS HE IS TO-DAY.

Lord Cromer, British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, who has during his tenure of that office since 1883 earned the title of the "Maker of Modern Egypt," has resigned on account for the administration of Egyptian Finance. Lord Cromer as Major Evelyn Baring, a son of the great banking house of Baring, was in 1876 appointed by Tewfik Pasha to be period of office all the great events of recent Egyptian history have taken place—the defeat of Hicks Pasha, the death of Gordon and the loss of the Sudan, and the gradual reconquest of the Nile barrages carried through; and he has completed a scheme for

## AND LANDMARKS OF EGYPTIAN HISTORY UNDER HIS RULE.



11. OLD KHARTOUM BEFORE THE SUDAN WAS RECONQUERED.  
 12. NEW KHARTOUM, THE RESULT OF THE BRITISH REOCCUPATION.  
 13. THE PRESENT KHEDIVE OF EGYPT: ABBAS HILMI.—[Photo, Dittich.]

14. THE RECONQUEROR OF THE SUDAN: LORD KITCHENER.—[Photo, F. & S.]  
 15. THE LAST SYMBOL OF MAHDISM IN THE SUDAN: THE MAHDI'S TOMB, DESTROYED BY LORD KITCHENER.  
 16. THE GREAT MAHDI OF THE SUDAN.

17. LADY GORST, WIFE OF NEW BRITISH AGENT.  
 18. THE GREAT NILE DAM.  
 19. THE LAST SERIOUS NATIVE TROUBLE IN EGYPT: THE EXECUTIONS AFTER THE DENSHAWI SHOOTING AFFAIR.  
 20. SIR ELDON GORST, NEW BRITISH AGENT. [Photo, Elliott and Fry.]

of ill-health. He is succeeded by Sir Eldon Gorst, son of Sir John Gorst, an official who was for many years his lieutenant, and who, next to Lord Cromer himself, is the man best fitted Commissioner of the Egyptian Public Debt. In 1880 he was sent to India, but he was reappointed to Egypt three years later, as British Agent and Consul-General. During his Sudan and the territories overrun by Mahdism. Meanwhile he was carrying on his own wonderful financial work. In 1888 he reported that Egypt was solvent; he has seen the great repayment of the entire Egyptian Debt within fifty years.

SIR ROBERT BOND,  
Premier of Newfoundland.DR. L. S. JAMESON,  
Premier of Cape Colony.SIR JOSEPH G. WARD,  
Premier of New Zealand.THE HON. FREDERICK R. MOOR,  
Premier of Natal.SIR WILFRID LAURIER,  
Premier of the Dominion of Canada.THE EARL OF ELGIN,  
Secretary of State for the Colonies.THE HON. ALFRED DEAKIN,  
Premier of the Commonwealth of Australia.GENERAL BOTHA,  
Premier of the Transvaal.

## THE GREAT COLONIAL CONFERENCE: A MEETING AT THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BRIGG.

It was arranged that the first meeting of the Colonial Conference should be held at the Colonial Office on Monday last, and the Prime Minister decided to attend. The mantelpiece seen in our drawing is of interest in that it was brought to the Colonial Office from the small waiting-room in the old Colonial Office in which Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, and Nelson met for the only time in their lives. Our illustration is intended merely as a portrait-group, and does not purport to show any particular meeting. Nor does it illustrate the room as it has been arranged for the Conference.

THE WORK OF THE GREATEST FRENCH ETCHER.—NEW SERIES.

DRY-POINT BY PAUL HELLEU.



## GLASGOW'S NEW ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE.

TO BE INAUGURATED BY

THE PRINCE OF WALES.



1. THE OLD ROYAL INFIRMARY BUILDING.—THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE EXTENSION OF THIS WILL BE LAID BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

2. THE NEW DOCK OF THE CLYDE NAVIGATION TRUSTEES: THE ROTHESAY DOCK AT CLYDE BANK, TO BE OPENED BY THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES ON APRIL 25.

3. THE ROYAL VISIT TO GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.—ON THE LEFT ARE THE NEW BUILDINGS TO BE OPENED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES

The Prince and Princess of Wales will embark on the steamer "Duchess of Rothesay," and will proceed down the river, and then to the dock severing the river across the entrance. At the Infirmary his Royal Highness will lay the foundation-stone of the new building, and he will also open the addition to Glasgow University, erected at a cost of £100,000.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ANNAN.

# KINGS AT CARTAGENA: THE MEETING OF THE BRITISH AND SPANISH MONarchs.

A GENERAL VIEW OF THE PORT DURING THE ROYAL VISIT.



THE KING AND QUEEN OF ENGLAND LEAVING THE  
ROYAL YACHT "GIRALDA"—KING ALFONSO AND  
QUEEN MARIA CHRISTINA AT THE GANGWAY.

King Alfonso arrived at Cartagena on April 8, and after he had been formally received by the Municipality, he put to sea in the "Giralda" to meet the King and Queen of England, and escort them back to the port. On the following day King Edward and Queen Alexandra visited King Alfonso and Queen Christina on board the Spanish royal yacht. The figures at the side, introduced for Spanish decoration merely and not with reference to Cartagena, are typical Valencian peasant costumes. Valencia, however, is the province bordering on Murcia, in which Cartagena is situated.

SMALL PHOTOGRAPH BY EXPEDITE PHOTO REPORTAGE, CENTRAL ONE BY NOPS, FIGURES IN BORDER BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD.

## A GREAT ROAD-TRAFFIC REVOLUTION: THE RENARD TRAIN.

### IMPENDING ADOPTION FOR BRITISH ROADS.

THE most interesting and most talked-of exhibit at the recent Motor Show at Olympia was the Renard Road Train, which was shown by the Daimler Motor Company, Limited, following a series of demonstrations at Walham Green, which afforded practical proof of its power and capabilities. The train consisted of a motor with a developing capacity of 75-h.p., and three coaches, two of which were passenger-vehicles, and the third a luggage-van. It was felt by all who witnessed these demonstrations that the Renard Train has effectually solved one of the greatest problems of the time—that of road-traffic, in regard to the general conveyance of goods and passengers as an economic business proposition. Motor-cars for pleasure are another matter altogether. The Renard Train will be the "common carrier" for passengers and goods between town and town, and through all the rural districts, under conditions that will be a great improvement upon the systems that have hitherto prevailed. In fact, some of our leading engineers are convinced that this remarkable addition to our means of transport will effect as complete a revolution in road traction as the railway system did in the Early Victorian days.

We hear that the Renard Road and Rail Transport Company, Limited, with a capital of £250,000, is about to make an issue of 125,000 Preferred shares of £1 each, for the purpose of acquiring the world's rights of the famous Renard Train, together with the important business of Ed. Surcouf et Cie., of Billancourt, Paris. The orders at present in hand are more than sufficient to earn substantial dividends for the Company from the start, and the purchase price to be given for the world rights leaves room for a large increase in the value of the shares.

The works at Billancourt are to be enlarged to the capacity of an annual output of one hundred trains; and to meet the demand in Great Britain and other countries a manufacturing agreement has been entered into with the Daimler Motor Company (1904), Limited, for the production of Renard Trains on a scale that will be equal to any further immediate requirements. The position and high reputation of the Daimler Company are in themselves the best possible guarantee of efficiency of production, and of the future of the Renard Train. The basis of the arrangement with the Daimler Company is a certain division of profits.

The preferred shares issued will be entitled to a cumulative preferential dividend of 7 per cent. per annum, and in addition, to one third of the net profits remaining after the payment of a dividend of 7 per cent. in any year on the ordinary shares, the remaining two thirds belonging to the ordinary shares.

This is briefly the project as it is submitted, from the investment point of view, to the British public; and put forward, as it is, under the authority of a distinguished directorate, and the support of many of the most eminent engineers and scientific and transport authorities of the time, it is a financial proposition that would seem to have much to commend it to the investors of this country. The Chairman of the company is the Right Hon. Lord Ribblesdale, P.C., who is also Chairman of the Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited; and on the board there are also such men as Major-General Sir John C. Ardagh, K.C.M.G., a member of the Board of Administration of the Suez Canal Company; Mr. Philip Dawson, M.Inst.C.E., of the firm of Kincaid, Waller, Manville, and Dawson, the eminent engineers; and Captain C. C. Longridge, M.Inst.M.E., one of the Directors of the Daimler Motor Company. The French element of the directorate is represented by the Chevalier Henry Laurent, Chairman of the Société des Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris; and M. Edouard Louis Surcouf, the engineer who has been associated with the Renard Train project from the first, and is responsible for many valuable improvements in the original invention.

In view of its wide adoption in this country in the near future, some slight description of the Renard Train may be of special interest. The system, invented and patented in 1903 by the late Colonel Renard, a distinguished engineer officer of the French Army, rapidly passed through all its experimental stages, and was put into active and important industrial service within a few months of its being patented. Colonel Renard made arrangements with the well-known firm of Messrs. Surcouf et Cie., of Billancourt, Paris, motor-car manufacturers, to build the first Renard Trains, and M. Surcouf effected many valuable improvements. The result is the present Renard Train, which completely fulfills the object aimed at and gives the public a new method of transport capable of universal application. It is not a project or invention in respect of which there can be any doubt, scientific or commercial, for Renard Trains have already been in highly profitable use for the best part of two years in several districts of France, Holland,

Spain, Austria-Hungary, and even Persia, doing the actual daily work of transport over all sorts of roads with complete success. Had there been any defects or drawbacks in the system, these services would long ago have been relinquished; whereas, on the contrary, the services are continually being extended. As has been truly said, "The Renard Train is the train of the future," and, it may be added, of a great future. The more it is tried, the more it is appreciated, and in introducing the train to Great Britain and Ireland, the proprietors are sure to meet with very general acceptance—an acceptance that will be none the less hearty because the invention comes to us by way of France. What has been emphatically proved to be of splendid advantage to industrial enterprises and public convenience in France may safely be commended to the people of this country. And, as the *Times* pointed out in a recent issue, "the best guarantee of the value and potentialities of Colonel Renard's invention, recently shown for the first time in England, although it has been at work for a substantial period in France, is that the Daimler Company, one of the most flourishing and best-managed houses of automobile manufacturers in the world, has held it to be worth while to undertake the sole manufacture of the Renard Train, not for Great Britain only, but for the whole world outside France." The article concludes with the following emphatic commendation: "Knowledge of men rightly goes for something in forming a judgment as to the possibilities of an idea in these cases; and when Mr. Manville, Mr. Percy Martin, and Mr. E. M. C. Instone have taken up an idea in a concrete form, the man who writes that idea down as chimerical is in peril of writing himself down an ass."

The invention itself has already been briefly described in our paper, but, having regard to the widespread interest which is now being awakened in the project, it may be well to recall some of its chief points.

A light tractor carries the motor, which generates

Departments, those of Finisterre, Vosges, and Orne, for instance, having granted subsidies equal to about £45 per mile.

Renard passenger and goods trains have been in operation since April 1906 between Remirémont and Plombières, and arrangements are being made to extend the service. There is also a service of Renard Trains between Andrecelles and Wimereux, near Boulogne. This, too, is being extended. Renard Trains are likewise running at Buda-Pesth and at various points in Germany, Russia, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Serbia, Roumania, Turkey, Persia (two trains being in service between Teheran and Resht, and other routes projected), Paraguay, the Argentine, etc. Negotiations which cannot fail to come to a successful issue are also in progress with various other parts of the world, including the very valuable rights for the United States and Canada. Indeed, all initial difficulties may now be said to have been overcome. The Renard Train has irrefutably demonstrated its commercial value; and it now only remains for the business state of the enterprise to carry forward the good work that has already been accomplished, to secure the adoption of the idea in all parts of the globe, wherever merchandise or passengers are in existence. Improved transport on such assured lines as are provided in this universally adaptable invention is a future certainty.

In addition to the general road traffic, an important field of usefulness is ready for opening up for the Renard Train in connection with Army Transport. It is confidently anticipated that in a very short time it will be adopted by the War authorities of all the leading countries, since it offers such a vastly improved means of transport to any hitherto employed for military purposes—a better and a more economical means. A series of important experiments have been made with the Renard Train within the past month under the authority of the French War Minister, in the presence of General Oudard, Director of Artillery; and a Military Commissioner appointed by the Secretary for War, and a highly favourable report has been sent in. It is more than likely that at the next Summer Manoeuvres an entire Army Corps will be exclusively served by Renard Trains. For the purposes of either peace or war these trains will undoubtedly be a prominent feature of future road transport developments, and it is satisfactory to find that the arrangements for the control of the enterprise generally will be in able British hands.

This is the position of this great enterprise at the present moment. Brought out and developed to the point of sound commercial working by its inventor and improver; demonstrated as an important practical invention capable of world-wide application with very remunerative prospects; there is nothing about it to excite distrust or uncertainty. The Renard Train represents a remarkable advance in road

transport, and will in the immediate future entirely revolutionise this class of traffic, introducing quicker locomotion for goods and passengers, for heavy loads or light loads, for agricultural produce, raw material, manufactured goods, minerals, and every other kind of articles that need transporting from one spot or centre to another. Manufacturers, colliery proprietors, market-gardeners, owners of industrial concerns, and all who have transport-work to be done will find in the Renard Train a newer method which will give them a much more effective, more convenient, and more economical road service than has hitherto been attainable. For the longer distances, the railways will continue to provide the chief means of carriage for goods and merchandise; but for the shorter distances between town and town, and especially for the covering of rural districts with which the railway services do not sufficiently cope, the Renard Train will mean an immense saving. It may also be pointed out that the Renard system will be of great utility as a method of feeding existing railways and opening up a new era to agriculture. It will do all that tramways and motor-omnibuses can do, and a great deal more, at a much reduced cost, both as to first outlay and subsequent upkeep. The advantages of the Renard Train are, indeed, many, not the least of which will be a systematising and concentrating of road-transport and traffic, so as to do away with much of its present scattered and miscellaneous aspect—the aspect which constitutes such an element of danger at the present time. With the highways showing regular services of Renard Trains for goods and passengers, we shall witness a very remarkable reform, and it is in the interests of progress generally that its wide and speedy adoption is to be desired. All who have seen the Renard Train demonstrations speak in the most enthusiastic terms regarding the project, and we shall soon have the pleasure of seeing these trains in considerable evidence. Great interest is being shown in the cinematograph exhibitions at the Empire of the Renard train performing evolutions over rough ground on the Brooklands Motor Track. Everywhere the project is regarded as one that is pregnant with important future traffic developments. It is destined to be a great factor in the industrial, commercial, and social progress of our time, and of the future even in a greater degree.



CROSS-COUNTRY TRIAL OF THE RENARD TRAIN IN THE LONG VALLEY, ALDERSHOT.

## INTERESTING TOPICS OF THE WEEK IN NOTES AND PICTURES.



A GREAT FIGURE OF THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE: GENERAL BOTHA ARRIVES AT SOUTHAMPTON.



THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF SOUTHAMPTON GOING TO MEET GENERAL BOTHA.

General Botha, Prime Minister of the Transvaal, arrived at Southampton by the s.s. "Carisbrooke Castle" at 5.30 on the morning of April 13. At seven o'clock the Mayor and Corporation went to the docks, and gave the General an official welcome. The General replied in a happy speech in the Taal.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY CRIBB.]



THE THREE RECEPTACLES IN THE YARD OF A DWELLING-HOUSE.



THE THREE RECEPTACLES AS THEY ARE IN THE KITCHEN.



LOADING THE THREE SORTS OF WASTE ON THE RAILWAY-WAGONS.

## COMPULSORY SORTING OF HOUSE-DUST IN GERMANY: A NEW WAY OF DEALING WITH RUBBISH.

Since the 1st of April, in Charlottenburg, it has been made compulsory to have three receptacles for refuse—viz., for ashes and sweepings, for cooking refuse, and for industrial waste, such as paper and rags. The rubbish, thus systematically sorted, is then applied to various uses.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.]



A WAR-SHIP TO THE SCRAP-HEAP: H.M.S. "IMMORTALITÉ" DOOMED.  
H.M.S. "Immortalité" has been doomed to be broken up. The vessel is now lying at her last moorings at Blackwall. She will very soon be consigned to the scrap-heap.



UNIQUE IN HER CLASS: THE LAUNCH OF H.M.S. "INVINCIBLE."  
The British cruiser "Invincible," of 17,250 tons, was launched at Elswick on April 14. The design of the vessel has been kept a strict secret, as she is known to be unique of her class.



"Our  
new  
Home  
is decorated  
throughout with

Hall's  
Sanitary Washable Distemper  
and it looks just lovely!"

Made in  
70  
Colours.

An Artistic home is a refining influence. Hall's Sanitary Washable Distemper, the most artistic of wall coverings, makes artistic homes. It is better and much cheaper than paint and far more decorative than wall paper. It improves the whole aspect of a room, its furniture, its pictures, its fittings, and just the shade can be chosen that will

yield the most artistic effect. The light shades are sunshiny and cheerful, the dark colours are warm and cosy, but whether used for sunny or subdued rooms, the effect is equally beautiful and equally pleasing.

A Hall's Distemper room with a Hall's Distemper Frieze is a source of pleasure to every member of a household. The effect is even to make a room look half furnished.

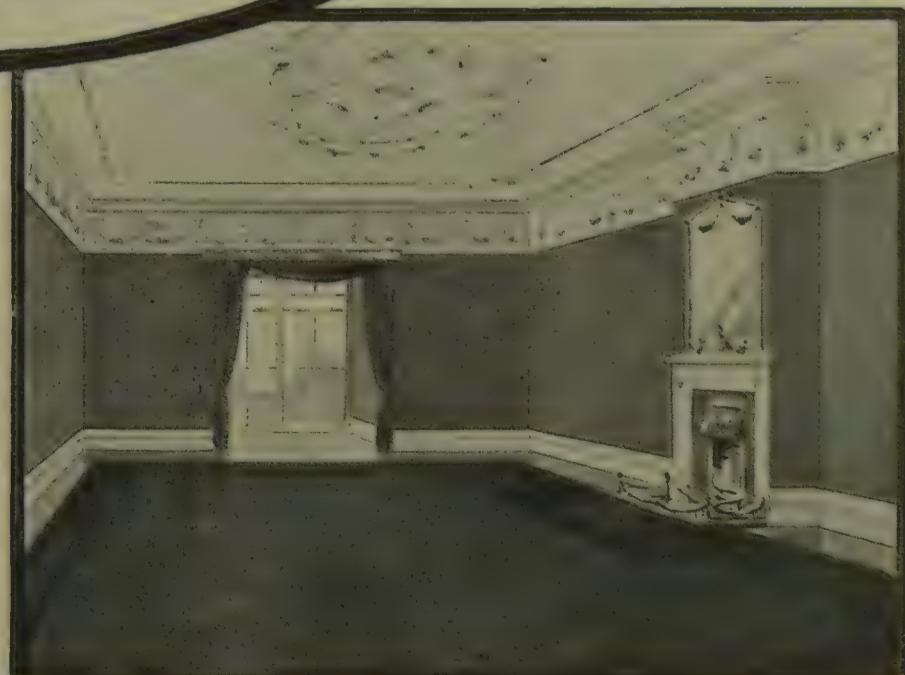
Hall's Distemper is sold in tins and iron kegs ready to mix with water; it is applied with a whitewash brush, and saves much in the cost of labour. It is used and recommended by leading Architects, Sanitarians, Decorators, &c.

Ask your Decorator to show you the series of artistic stencil friezes which are now on sale to the trade.

**"Modern Development in House Decoration."**

This beautiful booklet, which tel's all about Hall's Distemper, and contains coloured views of Drawing, Dining, Bedroom, and Library will be sent post free on application to the sole Proprietors and Manufacturers—

SISSONS BROTHERS & CO., Ltd., HULL.  
London Office—199<sup>B</sup>, Borough High Street, S.E.



## SOME NOTES ABOUT NEW BOOKS

IN dramatic association with the terrible disaster in the West Indies, Messrs. A. and C. Black published, as one of their comparatively small series of beautiful books, "Jamaica," described by Mr. John Henderson and painted by Mr. A. S. Forrest. Mr. Henderson has that first requisite for the chronicler, an intense love of his subject. Evidence of his appreciation of the marvellous beauty of the island is seen on every page. He has, however, something more than that quality—a fine choice of words, which makes the reader understand the exotic beauty of a country which almost bewilders the senses by its profusion. After reading Mr. Henderson's

impressions, it would be difficult for anyone who has never been to Jamaica not to feel a keen desire to undertake the voyage without delay, even though the

midway between the two, and refers to that kind of hat as "Yippi-Yappa." These, however, are but slight blemishes in a work which should have an immediate influence in inculcating in the mind of the reader a desire to see the native beauties of the island. To this end the twenty-four full-page illustrations in colour will also contribute. Mr. Forrest's drawings suggest something of the wonderful colouring of the tropical landscape, though if some of the over-colouring of Mr. Henderson's pen could have been transferred to Mr. Forrest's brush the result would have been better. Still, as paint itself cannot be keyed to the high note of pellucid light, it would be useless to quarrel with the three-colour process for failing to give a hint of the extraordinary

(Continued overleaf.)



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.  
THE WINNERS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS' RACQUETS:  
THE WELLINGTON PAIR.

The match was played at Queen's Club on April 13, and ended in the victory of Wellington College. The Wellington Pair, H. Brougham and E. C. Harrison, beat Malvern by four games to one, and seventy aces to forty.



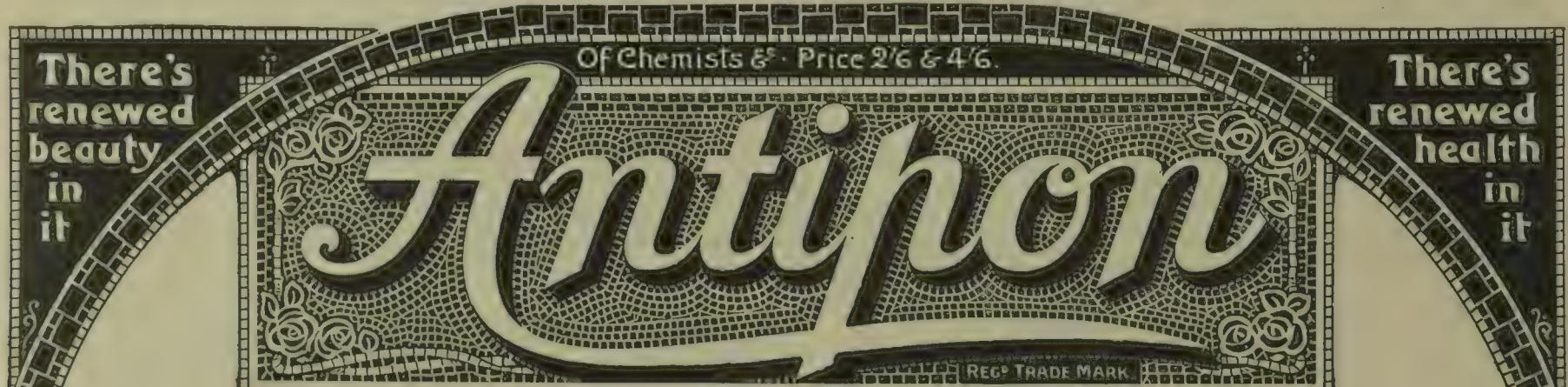
A CHANNEL-STEAMER AGROUND: THE "BRUSSELS"  
ASHORE ON THE FELIXSTOWE SIDE OF HARWICH  
HARBOUR.

The vessel, which is one of the Great Eastern Railway Company's fleet, went ashore in the fog while on a voyage with sixty passengers from Harwich to Antwerp.

capital is but beginning to emerge from blackened ruins. To the Jamaican, however, some of Mr. Henderson's statements cannot help appearing exaggerated, as, for instance, when he describes the negroes on the racecourse as echoing "the war cries of half the tribes that fight in the belt of savage country stretching from Tanganyika to Sierra Leone," when "the sportsmen and the gamblers throw off the thin veneer of a chaste and modest civilisation, and become their fathers' fathers' true descendants." That may be the point of view of one who looks with unaccustomed eyes on what is, to another, a familiar scene, but its sense of over-colouring remains, as it does in his view of the "buggyman," and his statement that the natives count their money in dollars and American notes instead of English sovereigns, etc. Here and there, too, Mr. Henderson is inconsistent, as when on page 28 he writes of "a fine hat of Ippi Appa" straw, and on page 162 he talks of a "Yippo-Yappo" hat. Phonetically, the native uses a constant term



Photo. Sports Bureau.  
THE WINNERS OF THE RACQUETS DOUBLES IN  
THE OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE MATCH: MESSRS. C.  
V. L. HOOAM AND G. N. FOSTER, OF OXFORD.  
Oxford won by four games to one. Fifty-one matches have  
now been played. Cambridge have won twenty-seven of  
these; Oxford, twenty-four.



There's renewed beauty in it  
Elegant proportions are but a poor possession without good health and spirits, and the over-stout person who contemplates trying some old-time method of reducing weight by partial starvation and drugging had better by far remain stout. Indeed, the condition of weakness and depression brought about by such drastic methods is in reality incompatible with the idea of beauty. The thin, limp body, flaccid skin, sallow complexion and general air of dejection and fatigue are not by any means prepossessing. Moreover, the constitution may be irretrievably undermined by the treatment. At best, these wasting processes only produce a temporary decrease of bulk when the treatment is persisted in, for in no wise do they rid the sufferer of the root-evil, viz., the tendency to put on flesh which, with many stout people, seems to be constitutional. This, however, is after all only a fallacious notion, for Antipon, whilst rapidly absorbing and ejecting the superfluous and partially diseased fatty deposits, does overcome the root-evil, and so effects permanent cures in every case where the few simple directions are consistently followed. Not less important as a factor in the cure are the splendid tonic properties of Antipon, which have a marked beneficial effect on the entire alimentary tract. The appetite is much improved, as also are the digestive powers. The normal quantity of wholesome, flesh-forming food taken (there are no irritating limitations as to dietary beyond the restrictions dictated by ordinary prudence) is properly digested and

assimilated, and nutrition is perfected. Who can doubt for a moment that such a sound scientific system of reducing weight and restoring strength and vitality at the same time produces the most surprisingly beneficial results? Hundreds of grateful men and women have voluntarily thanked the Antipon Company for renewed health and energy, as well as for restored symmetry of form. What Antipon has done for them it will do for any stout reader of these lines. Even the trial of a single bottle will prove its capabilities. Why delay this trial when so much depends upon ridding the system of the insidious growths of fatty matter that impede the action of the heart and other vital organs, and so endanger life itself? Antipon acts from the very first. A day and a night after the initial dose there is a reduction of weight varying between 8 oz. and 3 lb., according to individual conditions. This is followed by a daily diminution, until restoration of normal weight and natural proportions, when the doses may cease, the cure being complete and final. The feeling of exhilaration and *bien-être*, the ease of movement, and the alertness of bearing, the renewed enjoyment of healthy outdoor exercise—these advantages alone, apart from the prepossessing appearance and youthful energy and healthfulness, are worth infinitely more than a course of Antipon treatment will cost you. Antipon is agreeable to the palate, and, being a liquid, easy to take. It is neither laxative nor the reverse, and can be taken at any hour without dread of disconcerting after-effects

Antipon can be had of Chemists, Stores, etc., price 2/6 and 4/6 per bottle; or should any difficulty arise, may be obtained (on sending remittance), post-free, under private package, direct from

THE ANTIPON CO., 13, OLMAR STREET, LONDON, S.E.

It is simple and harmless

It is lasting in its results

A Peerless Aid to Beauty of Form



We have had the honour of supplying recently instruments to

# T.M. the KING & QUEEN of SPAIN

and have been honoured by being appointed  
PROVIDERS TO THE ROYAL HOUSE OF SPAIN.

Have you a

## GRAMOPHONE

for the Summer?

THE GRAMOPHONE OF TO-DAY SHOULD BE IN  
EVERY COUNTRY HOUSE AND ON EVERY YACHT.

*The following famous Artistes have written as follows respecting the Gramophone—*

Mme. MELBA  
writes:

"I am delighted with my latest Records. Your wonderful Gramophone improves year by year."

Signor CARUSO  
writes:

"I am indeed satisfied with my new Records. They are magnificent, and I congratulate you on the great improvement you have made in the last year."

Madame PATTI  
writes:

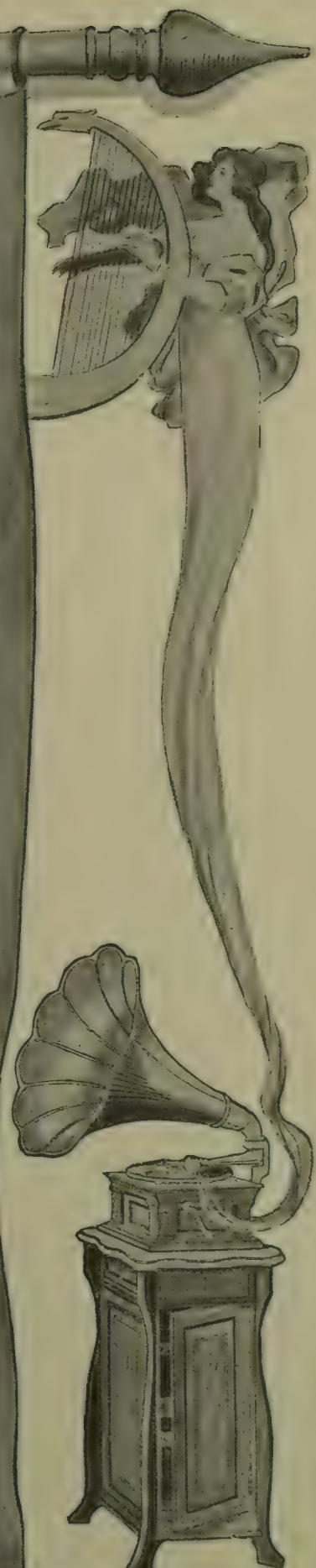
"I am quite satisfied that future generations should hear my voice by means of the Gramophone, and I think the Records are faithful reproductions of my voice."

Mr. EDWARD LLOYD says:

"I must confess to you I had no idea the Gramophone was such a scientific and musical instrument, nor that such strides had been made in the science of sound reproduction. I had hitherto refused to have a Record made of my voice, believing the result would be inartistic. I am, however, absolutely satisfied with the Records, and am content that future generations shall judge my voice by the Gramophone."

Mme. CLARA BUTT writes:

"I must write and tell you how much I enjoy listening to your wonderful Gramophone. The latest Records are indeed marvellous, and each time I hear one increases my admiration and enjoyment. I also think them most instructive as well as a very great delight!"



GENUINE GRAMOPHONE NEEDLES are sold only in metal boxes bearing our Trade Mark Picture, "His Master's Voice." It is most important that Gramophone Records should only be played with genuine Gramophone Needles.

On receipt of Postcard we will send Catalogue and Lists, also our Brochures, "Opera at Home" and "The Living Voice," together with Name and Address of the nearest Dealer in our Goods.

Please send us Postcard with your Name and Address.

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clarity and purity of the atmosphere or the wonder of the sunshine in the land where the sky is nearly always blue, and the sun is a resplendent white glory in its midst.

No one will deny to Lucas Malet the power of keen perception, of dramatic force, and a very acute knowledge of the best way to use a telling situation. It is, therefore, to be the more sincerely deplored that the "sweet reasonableness" which could knit up all these attributes to the author's advantage should be missing from "The Far Horizon" (Hutchinson). A simple poet named Shakspere put his appreciation of the quality of mercy into the mouth of a woman; it is curious to observe how many of our more serious female novelists disregard the significance of that arrangement. Here, in spite of the docile saintliness of Dominic Iglesias, and the devotion of his Lady of the Wind-swept Dust, the general feeling of the book is intolerant, and its artistic seemliness suffers accordingly. Iglesias, a philosophical pensioner of a great City firm, lived in a boarding-house on the outskirts of London, among some very vulgar and silly people. Poppy, his friend—well, Poppy knew something of "Jenny's case"; but she was a woman of talent and character who could, and did, grasp success upon the stage as well as stretch hands towards the higher life. To her sodden husband, and to the Cedar Lodge barbarians, their creator is pitiless. It is clear that the superfluous suburbanite is not a *persona grata* with Mrs. St. Leger Harrison, and that a narrow-minded Anglican clergyman is not exactly to her a joy for ever. Her contempt for these unhappy people strikes us as just a little too shrill. Partisanship surely sits ill upon a

student of the human comedy, where broad views are so eminently desirable.

"A man," said Swinburne of Blake just forty years ago, "perfect in his way, and beautifully unfit for walking in the way of any other man." Since then the

Windus) Mr. Ellis recapitulates his views, and prints in full "The Island in the Moon" and the "Notes on Reynolds' Discourses." The Ellis theory of the Blake brain can be accepted up to a point, but surely it is carried too far when we are asked to read a symbol into that simple masterpiece on Hayley. Nor was it necessary to explain away a story so *ben trovato* as the Adam and Eve. "The Island in the Moon" (here printed for the first time) was the weird farce in which originally were set some of the Songs of Innocence. Most interesting are the complete notes on "Reynolds' Discourses," with the opening motif, "This man was hired to depress art." Blake seems to have anticipated what the members of the New English Art Club daily mutter of Sir Edward Poynter. As a frontispiece to his interesting volume, Mr. Ellis gives four photographic views of the death-mask in the possession of Sir William Richmond. Such novel features make the book an important contribution to the literature dealing with the truest poet of the eighteenth century.



"OH!" BY FRANCIS BARRAUD.—SHOWN AT THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

Reproduced by Courtesy of the Artist.

mystics and telepathists have come into the field, armed *cap-a-pie* with codes and symbols; but who has pictured in truer words the Perfect Innocent? Ellis and Yeats certainly did yeoman work when they unravelled the most tangled mysteries, but many of us are still content to understand only so much as Swinburne understood, just forty years ago. In "The Real Blake" (Chatto and

issued for periods varying from one week to twelve months, and the popular quarterly ticket works out at about 1s. 4d. per day for the return distance of one hundred and forty miles, or at the rate of about one tenth of a penny per mile. Similar facilities are available between Liverpool Street and Frinton-on-Sea, Walton-on-Naze, and Felixstowe.

**LEMCO**  
and **MILK.**

When a little maid is colourless, backward and quiet, you may be sure her food is not nourishing her. Try giving her "LEMCO" and milk every day; she will soon be the frisky, rosy-cheeked chatterbox that every mother worships.

"The picture of health"

# SUNLIGHT SOAP



## A HAPPY BACHELOR

**Look Before You Leap. Pause Ere You Wash.**

There's a wrong way, and there's a right way—the Sunlight way. Rub the soap on the clothes and roll them up. Allow time for the cleansing properties of

# SUNLIGHT SOAP

to cope with the dirt; then rinse in clean water. That is the simple, easy, effective way. Less labour and greater comfort for yourself. Less wear and tear for the clothes.

## LADIES' PAGE.

AN interesting item in the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Glasgow on April 23 will be the acceptance by the Princess, as well as by the Prince, of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Two other ladies, and a number of eminent men, will be given a like honour at the same time. One of these ladies has done much good service to the education of women in the North, and the other is the handsome and clever Duchess of Montrose. It is only suitable that ladies should be included in the brilliant list of recipients of complimentary degrees on this occasion, as all the Scotch Universities and their degrees are open to girls on the same terms as to young men. The acceptance of the degree by the Princess, and not the offer of it, is the important feature of the incident, as proving the sympathy of her Royal Highness with the higher education of her sex.

A really delightful experience is a visit of inspection to the show-rooms of Mr. Kent, whose knife-cleaning machines are so well known and popular that everybody must have heard of them, and, indeed, in most well-organised households this machine is in use. But the show-rooms at 199, High Holborn contain also a large and most interesting variety of other household aids. We women are not half careful enough to use all the mechanical devices that we might obtain to lighten domestic labour. Too many of us go on in the primitive paths, that did very well in the days when servants were abundant and cheap, and when leisure was the note of home life. Nowadays it is as incumbent on us in our own interests to see and obtain such clever and time and labour saving devices for the household as Mr. Kent specially stocks, as it is for a large manufacturer to employ steam and machinery in his business. A splendid novelty at Kent's is the new sieve for rubbing purées through; it is not a new invention, having been used in the leading hotels and restaurants for years, but it is novel in the domestic size, which has only recently been made. It is the very thing required to aid in the preparation of nourishing, thick soups of many kinds; stock can be thickened with game, hare, peas, lentils, green vegetables, etc., with the greatest ease and celerity by means of this new purée-sieve. A speciality that is needed in every country-house and every town flat is the "Sanitary Refrigerator"; a special small size for a flat or cottage can actually be purchased for thirty-five shillings, and then there are all other sizes up to hotel cold stores; every refrigerator will save its cost a dozen times over in one summer. The superiority of Kent's refrigerators is because they are constructed with a patent insulating material and lined with "mineralite," which is non-absorbent,



A SMART GOWN AT KONSKI'S, 49, CONDUIT STREET, W.

Black face-cloth handsomely braided, inner waistcoat of Oriental embroidery, outer waistcoat embroidered in shades of old gold. Skirt is also braided in an artistic design.

and coated with a non-poisonous enamel; then an ingenious ventilating arrangement is devised, so that perfect hygienic conditions are obtained and one article of food cannot flavour its neighbour. Another thing that much took my fancy is a really practical potato-peeler; then there is a good marmalade-cutter. But, there! The whole place teems with fascinatingly clever domestic helps, and a visit should be at once arranged for, or the catalogue will tell you about it all.

An excellent effect is produced in dwelling-houses by substituting for the ordinary wall-paper Hall's well-known Sanitary Distemper. It is made in every conceivable shade of all colours, and the rich red or sober green that is usually preferred for the dining-room is as ready to hand as the delicate tint of blue or pink for the boudoir, the white or primrose of the drawing-room, or the rose or useful tan or grey of the bedroom walls. A shade-book, together with a little work on "Modern House Decoration," can be had on application to Messrs. Sissons, Hull, or to the London office, 199B, Borough High Street, S.E. A great sanitary advantage is that the walls can be washed, as Hall's Distemper dries hard and smooth, and its application is so simple than any handy man (or woman) can manage it, while the result is most pleasing and refined.

Quite the material of the hour is "Shangtung"—none other than our old friend tussore, but of a thicker and more substantial weave, and no longer coming before us only in that special pale string-colour that made us refer to "tussore" as a distinctive tint. No; the new "Shangtung" comes dyed in many delicate tints, and recognisable as a tussore silk only by its somewhat irregular and quite characteristic surface, which we all know. Well, this is the new French fancy for smart gowns that are designed for occasions of more solid and substantial wear than are the striped gauzes which form the more dressy and more fragile fabric in fashion's high favour. The new Shangtung is also much used for loose coats and mantles, and it will be very fashionable this season to have a coat and a frock made of the same material. A pretty pastel-blue is, perhaps, the most satisfactory colour in which the new form of tussore is produced, but the pinks, the terra-cottas, the tans, and the yellows are all good, and a biscuit or champagne tone is especially cool and summery-looking. The proper trimming is a coarse guipure lace dyed to the exact shade of the material.

Chocolate maintains its reputation as one of the best and purest of sweetmeats, and its honours are still far from being exhausted. Messrs. J. S. Fry and Sons, Limited, makers to H.M. the King, have just been appointed, by special royal warrant, manufacturers of chocolate and cocoa to their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain.

FILOMENA.

## AT MAPPIN'S

## GREAT SALE

*During Rebuilding*

BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.  
EVERYTHING REDUCED.  
QUALITY REMAINS  
AS IT WAS 100 YEARS AGO—

## THE BEST.

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Their manufacturing resources enable them to produce sound and substantial Furniture, suitable for the needs of all classes, at competitive commercial prices, without any additional cost for superiority of design, and the distinctive "Waring" taste.

NEAR OXFORD CIRCUS

## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE automobile world never lacks a subject for discussion, and heated discussion at times, in the columns of the Press that devotes itself to the sport, the pastime, and the industry. A week or two since the disciples of four, as opposed to the staunch supporters of six cylinders, occupied the arena of debate; but now the fight threatens to rage round the qualities of high-tension magneto, as opposed to accumulator-fed ignition. The advocates for the low-tension magneto-

out by the Daimler and Napier Companies go, do not appear to assign any particular superiority to the high-tension magneto system. But to my mind bench tests are more or less empirical when compared with actual road experiences, and the road-testers of at least one of the above companies most unhesitatingly assert that, all things else being equal, the palm in road work is assuredly with high-tension magneto ignition. Taking some tests made last week on the private speed track at Bexhill-on-Sea, the Nilmelior magneto, fitted to a 15-h.p. De Dion, showed results superior to those obtained with dry battery, trembler-less coil ignition. At much higher road speed, however, but some two hundred revolutions per minute less engine speed, the 40-h.p. Napier did  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles per hour better over a flying quarter with high-tension accumulator-distributed ignition than she achieved with high-tension magneto. There is, however, much yet to be learnt with regard to both these systems.



THE MOTOR IN WAR: THE NEW 24-H.P. PANHARD AMBULANCE-CAR FOR THE FRENCH ARMY.

The car holds eight injured seated, and four injured lying down.

break contact system of firing the charges in the cylinders of internal-combustion engines are not just now taking much of a hand in the matter. The war, if war there be, lies between the magneto high-tension and the accumulator-distributed high-tension systems. The latter method, operating four coils, is clearly not in the running at the moment. It would appear a sheer impossibility to tune four coils all to a like degree of accuracy.

Bench trials of engines—by bench trials, my readers must take me to mean trials of engine-efficiency made on a stationary engine in the works—so far as tests carried

prejudice is a hundred times that of the private individual; and yet what do we see? In nine cases out of ten a car driving too fast or recklessly through a village or in traffic will be found to show the well-known red trade figures front and rear. In the best interests of automobilism as a whole this is not as it should be; and though the heads of the firms owning cars may themselves be very saints in this respect, they should take steps to see that their irresponsible employees do not offend in these particulars.

The cost of running and maintaining a motor-car is the subject of never-ending discussion, yet no one

seems to do it a penny the cheaper for all the talk. Some rates given per mile are so low that it is difficult to realise how it is done, while on the other hand there are men who appear to run their cars on auriferous vapour. Apart altogether from depreciation—a charge which, like the poor, is always with us—the matter of repairs to and renewals of tyres is



THE MOTOR IN WAR: CARRYING A WOUNDED MAN INTO THE NEW 24-H.P. PANHARD AMBULANCE CAR FOR THE FRENCH ARMY.

the bogey of the motor-man. As the best are the cheapest in the end, although the original outlay may be a trifle on the big side, I would cordially recommend my readers to give flat-tread Michelin a good trial. From the experiences of a friend who drives a high-powered car over 10,000 miles per annum, there is a mileage balance of 20 per cent. in their favour. Certainly the flat-tread has always appealed to me over and above the ordinary section.

**FOOTS' WHEEL CHAIRS,  
SELF-PROPELLING AND SELF-ADJUSTABLE.**

Constructed on new and improved principles which enable the occupant to change the inclination of the back or leg-rest either together or separately to any desired position, meeting every demand for comfort and necessity, also supplied with single or divided and extensible leg-rests. Has specially large Rubber Tyred Wheels and is most easily propelled. No other Wheel Chair is capable of so many adjustments.

*Wheel Chairs of various designs from 40/-*

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE F 7.

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**Foots' Bath Cabinet**

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**AN IDEAL  
HEALTH-GIVING LUXURY**

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The Aeolian Orchestrelle can be played by hand, but far greater and finer effects can be obtained with the music roll, as it will readily be seen that the human fingers cannot compass all the notes of a grand concerted movement. With the music roll, moreover, no technical knowledge is necessary. The performer can sway and control the music according to his own ideas of interpretation. A recent development allows of a solo and accom-

paniment, being played, each with a separate tone colour, so that a solo on any particular instrument can be accompanied by all or any of the other instruments represented in the Aeolian Orchestrelle. The immense musical capacity of the Orchestrelle must be heard before it can be fully comprehended, and to this end you are cordially invited to visit Aeolian Hall.

Fuller particulars will be sent on application for Catalogue 5.

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*In spite of the most important part of the tyre being protected by the Non-Skid band, on rough roads the rubber sometimes gets cut above the band.*

We have therefore sought a further protection in the widening of the leather band; but this has been a difficult matter, as we feared to incur the disadvantages of the Non-Skid tyre completely covered with leather, which is not so supple, slows the car, heats in summer, and is bad for the chassis, without mentioning the discomfort caused to the passengers by the jolting.

*The widened Non-Skid band is the result of our experiments: the leather affords greater protection to the tyre, and yet allows sufficient height and freedom to the supple portion to prevent the tyre losing any of its resiliency.*

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Anturic Bath Salts can and *do* cure Gout. We have seen this proved in so many thousands of cases that we positively guarantee it to relieve you, or we will refund your money. "Anturic" Bath Salts act in the natural way. They draw the uric acid out of your system through the pores of the skin. No drugs to take—no dieting necessary—no plasters or liniments required. The warm, pleasant Anturic Bath alone surely and completely rids you of all your pain. Begin to-day. The treatment is quite harmless and we give you your money back if it fails.

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**Anturic**  
Bath Salts

(THE ONLY GENUINE)

Of all Chemists, 1/6 per tin.

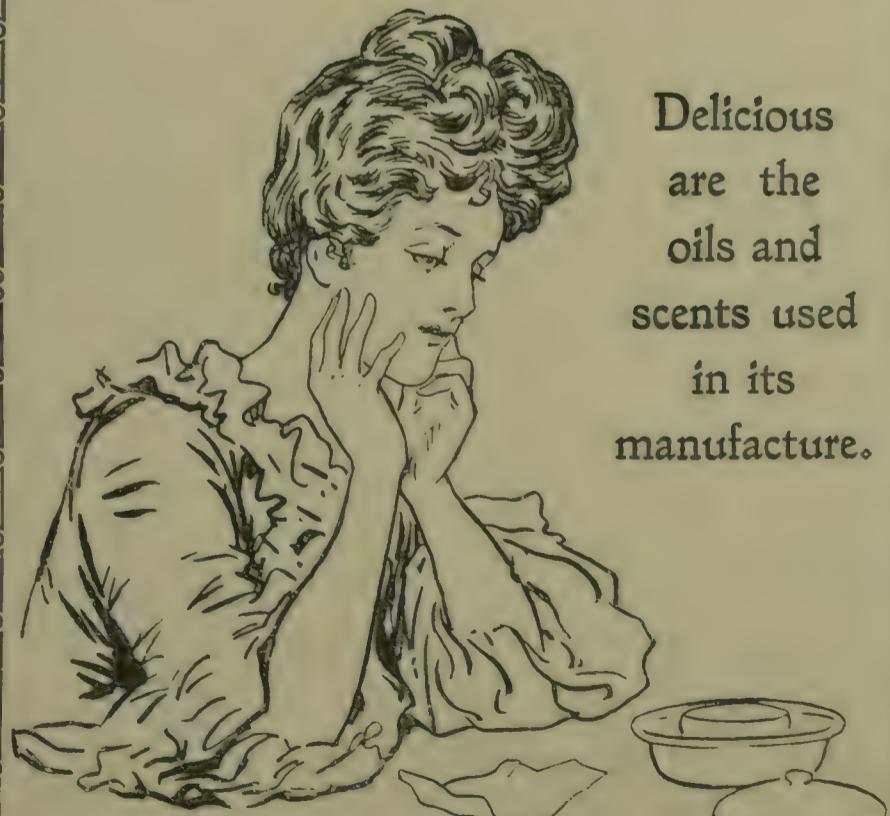
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**Dainty**

is the skin that is washed with

# VINOLIA SOAP.



**Delicious**  
are the  
oils and  
scents used  
in its  
manufacture.

## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

MANY congratulations have been received by the Venerable Archbishop of Armagh on the occasion of his eighty-third birthday. It has been pointed out that he is the senior, in both years and consecration, of all the Bishops in the United Kingdom, having been consecrated in Armagh Cathedral to the see of Derry and Raphoe on Oct. 6, 1867. In six months he will have been forty years in episcopal orders.

Father Stanton has left town for a month's holiday on the Continent. The men's address which is to be presented to him during the summer will contain, I am told, over four thousand signatures.

While staying at Bournemouth the Bishop of London said at a public meeting that he had to thank the town for keeping in health his dear old mother, who was now nearly eighty. Mrs. Winnington-Ingram is still able to take part in the local church life of the town, and when the Bishop, on one of his rare holidays, preaches at Boscombe or Bournemouth, she is usually one of his most attentive hearers.

The Bishop of Southwark preached the Spital Sermon last week before the Lord Mayor and Corporation at Christ Church, Newgate Street. In the course of his address he said, "It would not be untrue to say that the most powerful anti-Christian force to-day came from the faultiness, past or present—real and attributed—of the men who have worn, whether as ministers or lay members, the livery of Christ." But Dr. Talbot showed with equal clearness how the work of modern philanthropy has flowed out of the great fountain-head of the world's religion in Christ.

The Students' Conference at Tokio was held between April 3 and 7, and was addressed by many

"HANGING THE KING" AT THE PARIS SALON.

The portrait of his Britannic Majesty by Mr. Harold Speed is among the exhibits at the Paris Salon. The hanging was a ceremony of more than usual interest.

eminent men. Among them were Professor Macalister, of Cambridge, Sir Alexander Simpson, of Edinburgh, Dr. Cuthbert Hall, President of the New York Theological Seminary, and the Hon. John Wanamaker,

Union during the Spring Meetings. The President of the Union for this year is Principal Henderson, whose address will be delivered on the evening of Monday, April 22.

ex-Postmaster-General of the United States. The Student Christian Federation has now a membership of over 113,000 students and professors, though it was founded as recently as 1895. Accounts received from Japan show that the Congress was regarded with the keenest interest by Japanese people of all types of thought.

The Dean of Worcester has lost his youngest son, Mr. Oswald Forrest, who died at Nordrach, in the Mendip Hills, at the age of twenty-nine. He had been an invalid for several years, and found his chief recreation in musical composition.

The *Guardian*, to whose columns Canon MacColl contributed so frequently, pays a warm tribute to his memory. "He was a master of didactic, and he had always the eloquence of conviction, since he championed no cause half-heartedly. Withal he possessed a keen sense of humour, and a capacity for its effective use in controversy. Who, that ever heard of her, could forget that pious Evangelical lady of his recollection, 'mercifully taken,' he had been told, 'from the evil to come'—that is to say, the evil of ritualistic changes in her parish church, which turned out on close investigation to mean that the Psalms were sung instead of being said."

The Bishop of Bath and Wells has been suffering from a severe attack of influenza, and has been obliged to postpone his triennial visitation of his diocese.

The Hon. John Collier has painted a striking portrait of the Rev. F. B. Meyer, which will be presented to the Baptist

V.



Photo. Halftones.

**The Pets**  
are Safe.

Where, pets are kept indoors it is most important to disinfect. Izal, though more powerful than purest carbolic acid in killing disease germs, is a perfectly harmless disinfectant, and may be safely left within reach of animals. Izal is invaluable for kennels, etc. It is the safest, the pleasantest, and most potent of germ-killers.

**Like the Fragrance of Flowers,**  
the pleasant healthful odour of Izal is always welcome.

**Free, and  
Worth  
Reading.**

Dr. Andrew Wilson's "Izal Rules of Health," an attractive and readable booklet of 50 pages, should be read by every housewife. A copy may be had free from Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., Thorncliffe, Sheffield. (Dept. 13.)

**Izal**  
A Shilling  
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makes  
20 Gallons.

**IZAL**  
The Perfect Disinfectant.

*Have you seen our baby?*

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WHEN PREPARED  
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DIRECTIONS GIVEN,  
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**A Complete Diet**  
for the Infant,  
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Easily digestible,  
Health-giving,  
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**THE MEDICAL  
MAGAZINE SAYS:—**

"The starch is so split up that, after cooking, no evidence of its presence can be detected by the microscope, thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children, and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this Food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated."

**SOLD IN 1/- AND  
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ALSO 4/- PACKETS**

**Neave's Food**

**ASSISTS TEETHING: EASILY ASSIMILATED**

CONSEQUENTLY PROMOTES THE  
HEALTHFUL SLEEP SO ESSENTIAL TO  
THE WELL-BEING OF THE INFANT

BY THE MOST DELICATE INFANT.  
If the directions given are followed, the  
infantile system can be regulated without  
the aid of medicine.

OVER 80 YEARS' ESTABLISHED REPUTATION.

## LETTERS FROM CELEBRITIES.

Lady Henry Somerset on Nervousness.

"Industrial Farm Colony,  
Duxhurst.

"Dear Friend,

"Your letter is one of many which I constantly receive, begging me to tell of something which can help to restore tired nerves, and over-worn strength, and you ask me to do so because I come in contact with so many, who, for these very reasons, fail in the race of life, having sought the wrong remedy for such loss of nerve-power.

"The description which you give me of your difficulty scarcely varies from that of which I am so often told. Work has become a drudgery, and life a heavy thing. You tell me that you go to bed feeling tired, and that you wake in the morning almost equally tired; that your food is distasteful to you, and that little things which used to sit lightly upon you have become heavy burdens; that even pleasure is toil. I know you have worked hard through many years, and have had much mental strain. This may, in a measure, account for your weakness, which is not brought about by any condition of actual disease, but which seems to arise from an even greater

trouble, namely, that your nerve-force is seriously overspent.

"It is important to understand that in these days of worry and over-excitement, the overwork, mental and physical, to which most of us are subject, calls forth an undue expenditure of strength, and that to recuperate the vigour we have lost we must consider what sort of food or remedy we require.

"Of course, the whole question of proper nourishment requires much thought and experience. Many forms of food and many restoratives are recommended, but having had to do with a great many people who have impaired their digestive organs, and whose nerve-power has been seriously undermined, I do not think that I have come across anything which I believe a more suitable nutrient for all forms of weakness than Sanatogen. I do not know if you have tried it, but it seems to me, under the conditions such as you have described, an ideal preparation, because it provides a valuable tonic-food in the most suitable form. It consists, I believe, in the nourishing element of pure cow's milk, incorporated with which is a special nerve-tonic containing phosphorus. It has an invigorating power on worn-out nerves, and gives tone to exhausted tissues to a surprising extent. The feeblest system, and the poorest digestive organs are able to assimilate it when they can really touch little else. I am strongly of opinion that you cannot do better than begin a course of Sanatogen if you wish to regain your strength.

"Sanatogen undoubtedly restores sleep and invigorates the nerves, and it braces the patient to health, for I have noticed that with the restoration of the digestive organs, the mind becomes more quickly active, and work, both mental and physical, becomes more easy, and the freshness and keenness which such people have lost, apparently altogether, return gradually, and bring with them an enjoyment of life, and a feeling of hopefulness not hitherto experienced.

"When the body is subjected to a course of Sanatogen, the blood condition improves, the skin assumes a more healthy colour, the invigorated nerves are braced to a more healthy tone, and the whole human machinery is made fit for exercise and work, and for fulfilling its functions in the most perfect manner. . . . .

The above is an extract from a letter addressed by Lady Henry Somerset to an intimate friend. In view of the public interest associated with the subject of the letter, the recipient has obtained her Ladyship's gracious permission to make the contents more widely known. Additional information and interesting literature on the same subject may be obtained free of charge on application to the Sanatogen Co., 83, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C. Sanatogen is sold by all Chemists, in packets, at 1/-, 2/-, 5/-, and 9/-.

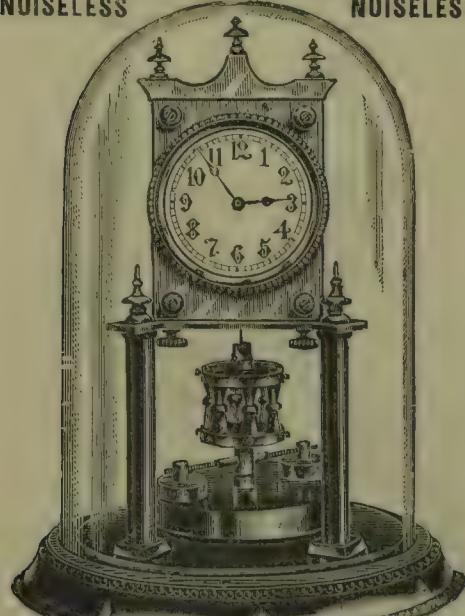


which strengthens and promotes the growth of fine, silky hair, 3/-, 7/- and 10/-, also in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair.

ROWLAND & SONS,  
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and Chemists and Stores.

400 DAYS WITHOUT RE-WINDING.

A wonderful piece of mechanism.  
THE LATEST THING IN CLOCKS.  
Observe there is no swinging pendulum. IT REVOLVES.  
NOISELESS



No ticking to keep you awake. Accurate Timekeeper.  
Handsome Ornament. Diameter base, 7½. Height, 10½.

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NO ORDER TOO DIFFICULT OR LARGE FOR EXECUTION  
NO ORDER TOO SMALL FOR ATTENTION.

MAKERS TO  
H.M. THE KING  
**BREAKFAST**  
"BED TABLES  
25/-  
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Carters' Hand Tricycles, Rotary or Lever, are without equal for Ease of Propulsion, Highest Grade Work, and Best Material, at First Cost.

Write for Catalogue. 600 Illustrations. Post Free.



**G. B.**  
**SOLUBLE**  
**CHOCOLATE**

**G. B.**

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THE

**SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE** (Patented). The only chocolate dissolved instantaneously in hot water or milk, and therefore prepared much faster than cocoa.

The promptness of its preparation, its low price, and its high quality make it far superior to any chocolate or cocoa.

The ordinary powder cocoa, which is deprived of its cocoa butter, is not nutritive, but the "G. B." Soluble Chocolate is nutritive because none of its butter has been removed from it.

Moreover, it is highly digestive, because the process of its manufacture is perfectly natural.

THE

**SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE** (Patented). Prepared by Guérin-Boutron, Paris.

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If you want  
PURE WATER  
for your Children  
use a

**BERKEFELD**  
**FILTER**  
(PATENT).



This illustration shows Filter H fitted to ordinary household service pipe over sink, the cost of which is 30/- complete.

Dr. Sims Woodhead, F.R.S.E., in his report to the British Medical Journal, says: "Berkefeld Filters afford complete protection against the communication of waterborne disease."

Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.S.E., says: "Berkefeld Filters remove all germs from water."

Ask your Chemist or Ironmonger for Catalogue, and if unobtainable, write to  
THE BERKEFELD FILTER Co., Ltd.,  
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In the battle with **GOUT** and **GOUTY RHEUMATISM**, no other known medicine comes near the splendid success attained by

**Dr. Laville's Liquor**

(PERFECTLY HARMLESS)

The special virtues of THIS TRUE UNFAILING SPECIFIC for the Cure of **GOUT** and **RHEUMATISM**, with a CURATIVE Record of over half a century, completely master the disease.

ONE BOTTLE, price 9/-, provides 3 Months' treatment.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.  
WHOLESALE DEPOT: F. COMAR AND SON  
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Descriptive Pamphlet comprising Testimonials and recent convincing tributes from notable medical men post free on application.

**RHEUMATISM**

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Dec. 17, 1905), with a codicil, of HORACE, BARON DAVEY, P.C., of Fernhurst, Sussex, and Brook Street, W., who died on Feb. 20, was proved on April 3 by Major the Hon. Horace Scott Davey and the Hon. Arthur Jex Davey, the sons, George Patrick Charles Lawrence, and Francis William Pember, the value of the real and personal estate being

of his son Arthur not to exceed £40,000 and those of his daughters £20,000 each.

The will (dated March 23, 1903) of MR. SAMUEL JOSHUA, of 61, Kensington Court, who died on March 7, has been proved by Mrs. Marie Joshua, the widow, and Albert Michael Joshua and George Herbert Joshua, the sons, the value of the estate being £100,937. The testator gives to his wife £5000 and the household effects, and, during her widowhood, the income from what he may die possessed of; or, in the event of her again marrying, an annuity of £1500. Subject thereto, two ninths thereof is to be paid to each of his sons; three ninths, held in trust, for his daughter Mrs. Helen Auerbach; and two ninths, in trust, for his daughter Mrs. Mabel Davidson

The will (dated Jan. 16, 1890) of MR. WILLIAM GEORGE TANNER, of 32, Cornwall Gardens, South Kensington, who died on Feb. 4, has been proved by Mrs. Helen Adèle Tanner, the widow, and Robert Lowe Grant Vassall, the value of the estate being £56,079. The testator gave £1000 to his wife; £500 to his sister Florence; and house and land to his sister Ellen; £200 to his executor, Mr. Vassall; and one eighth of the income from the remainder of his property to each of his children during the life of his wife. The residue of his estate and effects he leaves to his wife for life, and then for his children.

The will (dated Nov. 23, 1906) of MR. HENRY HODGES, of Bolney Court, Harpsden, Oxford, who died on Jan. 20, was proved on March 26 by John Hodges, the brother, the value of the estate amounting to £85,569. The testator gives £500 to his wife, Mrs.



Photo. Halfstones.

## FIRE EXTINGUISHERS FOR MOTOR-CARS.

According to a new German Police Regulation, firemen armed with extinguishers were posted along the track at a recent motor race meeting, in order to render aid should any cars catch fire.

## THE NEW WORKS OF THE RUDGE-WHITWORTH CYCLE CO. AT COVENTRY.

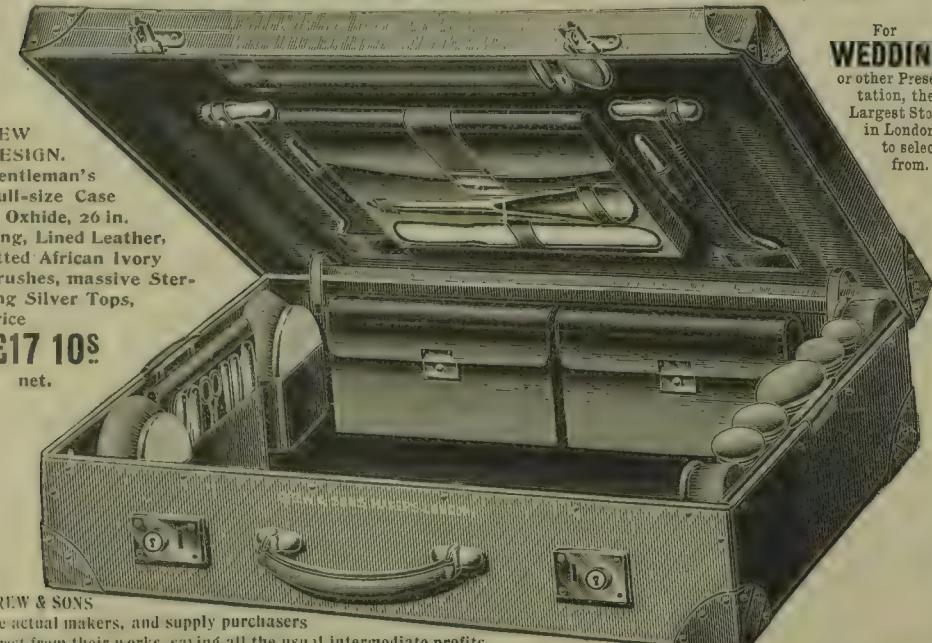
The new buildings cover 3½ acres of ground, and measure 400 ft. by 60 ft. In the last five years the firm has spent £550,000 in wages alone. Last year's sales numbered 75,000 bicycles.

The company hopes with the new premises to be able to supply 100,000 this year.

£172,398. The testator gives £20,000 to his son Horace; £5000 to his son Arthur; £10,000, in trust, for his daughter Hildegarde; £10,000, in trust, for his daughter Mildred, if a spinster at the time of his death; £500, the balance at his bankers, and the household effects to his wife; £100 each to his sons-in-law, Sir William Forbes Gatacre and Francis W. Pember; his law library to his son-in-law, George P. C. Lawrence, and legacies to servants. The residue of his estate he leaves to his wife for life, and then as to four tenths to his son Horace, two tenths to his son Arthur, and one tenth each, in trust, for his four daughters, the share

DUNSTER, of Court Lodge, Knockholt, Sevenoaks, who died on Jan. 24, was proved on March 25 by Thomas Brown, Mrs. Annie May Clements Smith, the daughter, Henry Heywood, and George Joseph Bayspool Porter, the value of the estate being £81,635. The testator gives £5000, in trust, for his son Thomas Charles Wells Dunster; £15,000, in trust, for his daughter Catherine Lucretia Loder; £11,000, in trust, for each of his daughters Alice, Lucy, and Elizabeth; and £3500 to and £2000 in trust for his daughter Mrs. Lucy Annesley. The residue of his property he leaves to his daughters, except Mrs. Annesley.

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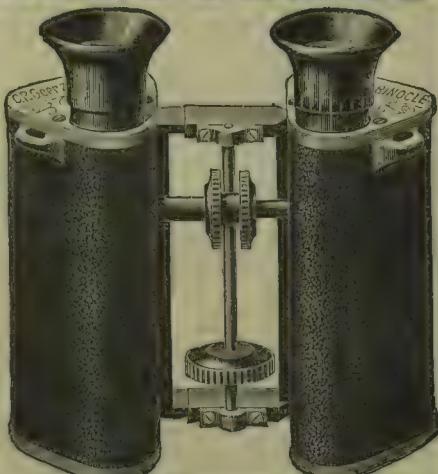
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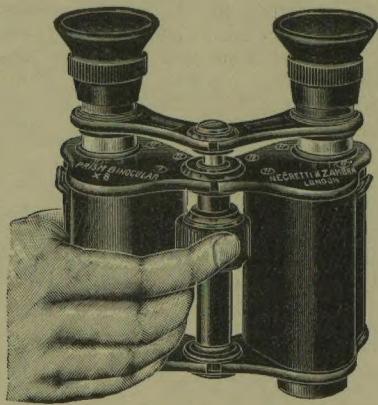
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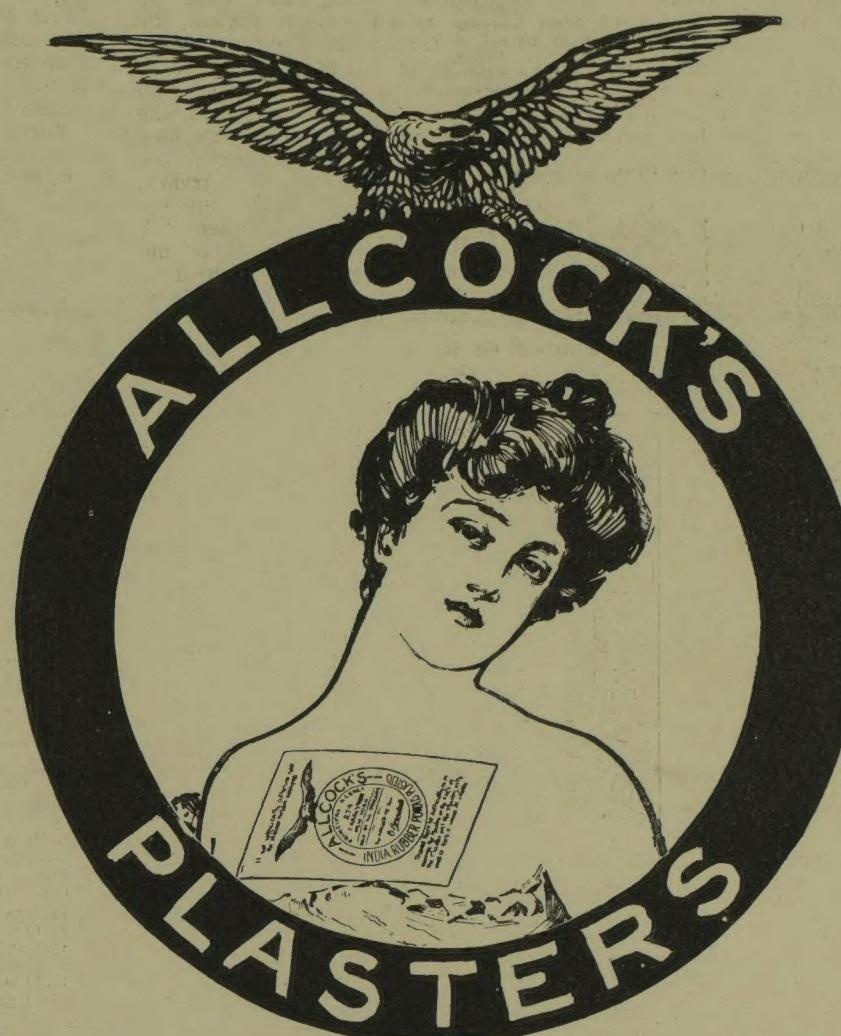
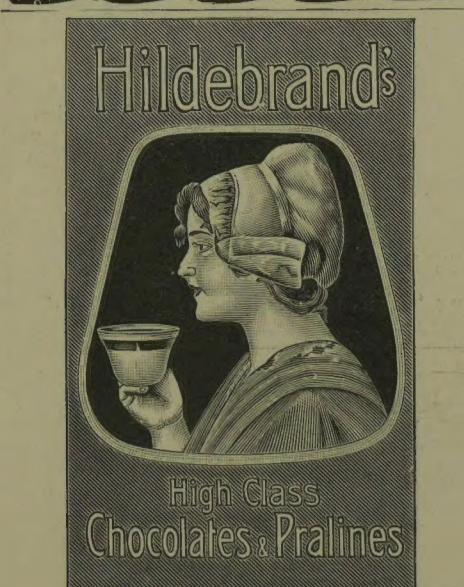
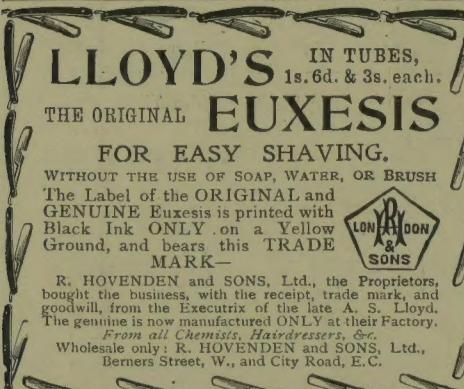
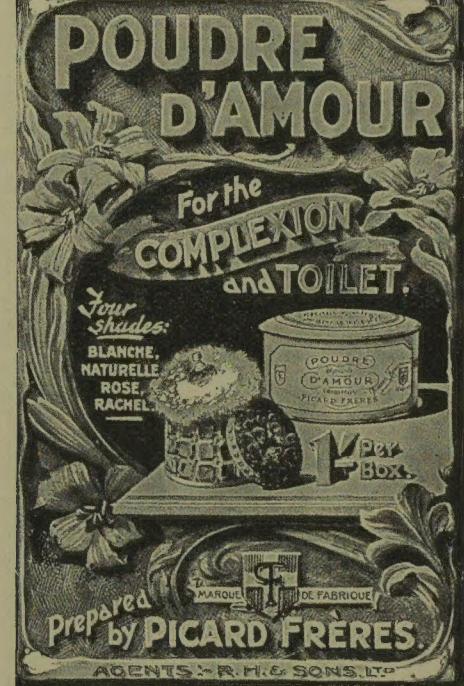
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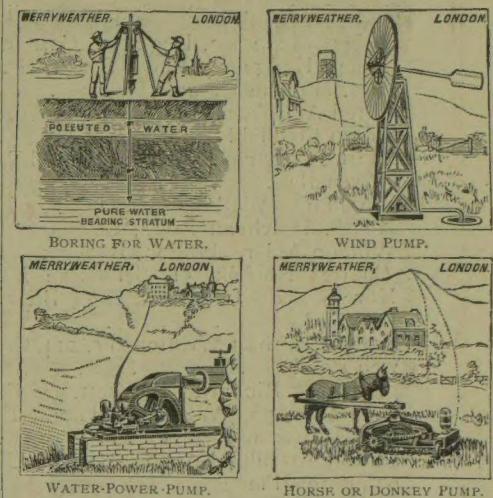
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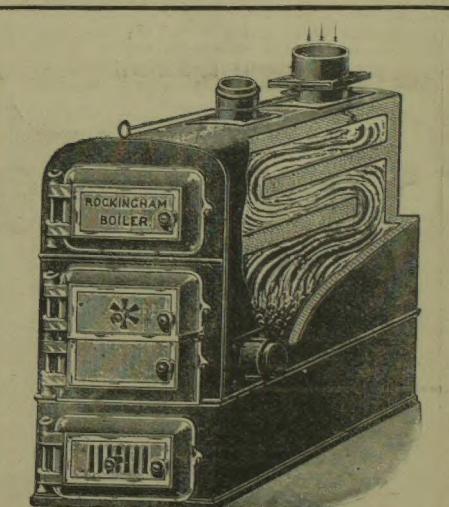
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Eleanor Hodges; £1000 to his brother-in-law, Hamilton Palair, and subject thereto leaves all his property in trust for his wife for life, and then for his brother.

The will (dated March 11, 1904), with a codicil, of HENRIETTA ANNE THEODOSIA, MARCHIONESS OF RIPPON, of 9, Chelsea Embankment, who died on Feb. 28, has been proved by Frederick Simpson St. Quintin, one of the executors, the value of the estate being £49,316. Lady Ripon gives £5000 to her son, Earl de Grey; her furniture and personal articles and £10,000 to her husband, the Marquess of Ripon, with a wish that he should leave that sum to their son, Earl de Grey; £2000 to Ernest Guy Robinson Storey; and the residue of her property to Frederick Simpson St. Quintin.

The following are other important wills now proved—

Mr. Robert Ockleston, Deganwy, Carnarvon £83,038  
Mr. James Hodge, 84, Lloyd Street, Greenheys, Manchester £68,079  
Mr. Alfred Antrobus, Fernwood, New Oscott, Sutton Coldfield £55,111  
Mr. Charles Courtenay Gibb, Sandyford Park, Newcastle £32,877  
Mr. William Watkins Chadwick, Bath House, Holyhead Road, Coventry £31,263  
Mr. William Alder, Halidon, Berwick £28,725  
Mr. Charles Norfolk, 51, Selbourne Road, Hove, and late of The Brewery, Deptford £23,137  
Mr. Francis Herbert Westmacott, 214, Cromwell Road £20,230  
Sir Francis Richard Plunkett, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 76, Avenue Malakoff, Paris late Ambassador at Vienna £11,260  
General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., G.C.B., 93, Eaton Place £5,771

The championship meeting of the English Draught Association was held in London last week, and, after some strenuous fighting, the first place fell to A. Jordan, the second to J. Alexander, and the third to R. Atwell. Many games were of the highest class, and a few endings had all the charm of a brilliant problem. In draughts, however, composed positions take more closely the character of actual play than in chess, an equality of material strength being implied in the condition "to play and win."

The match between Messrs. Lasker and Marshall ended in a victory for the former by seven games to nil. There was neither interest in its progress nor surprise at its result.

## CHESS.

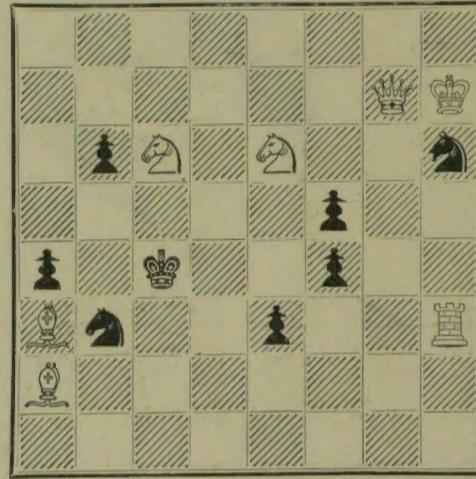
J. STILLINGFLEET JOHNSON.—You will find Mr. Kidson's problem quite right, and a worthy test of your solving powers. P Q J B (Boscombe).—If you could only get the four other pieces on the board, your problem would be almost unique. Meanwhile, will you look at a good chess problem, and mark the difference? C J HIGGINSON (West Hampstead).—Your problem shows constructive skill, but the theme is not well worked out. There are several problems where the promoted Pawn becomes Q R or Kt, according to Black's play. A G STURBS.—Marked for insertion.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 3271 and 3272 received from Fred Long (Santiago, Chile); of No. 3277 from C A M (Penang); of No. 3278 from Eyre Smith (Colon), Girindra Chandra Mukherji (Muktagacha, India), J A Hinton (Mysore State) and Laurent Changuiu (St. Helena Bay, Cape Colony); of No. 3281 from C Field jun. (Athol, Mass.) and Robert H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.); of No. 3282 from Stettin; of No. 3283 from Ernst Mauer (Berlin), Robert Bee (Garthorpe), A W Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), S J England (South Woodford), Nellie Morris (Winchelsea), H J Dexter (Bexhill), R C Widdecombe (Saltash), Clement C Danby, Stettin, Frank William Atchinson (Crowthorne) and G Collins (Burgess Hill).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3284 received from Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), R Worts (Canterbury), Sorrento, S J England (South Woodford), Walter S Forester (Bristol), E J Winter-Wood, M A Hunter (Balham), Shadforth, and Charles Burnett.

PROBLEM No. 3286.—By J. W. ABBOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3283.—By W. A. CLARK.

WHITE.

1. R to K B 4th  
2. Mates accordingly.

BLACK.

Any move.

## CHESS IN VIENNA.

Game played in the recent International Tournament between Mr. SCHLECHTER and Dr. PERLIS. (Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Dr. P.) WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Dr. P.)  
1. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th 16. Q R to B sq Q to Kt 7th  
2. P to Q B 4th P to K 3rd 17. B takes P B takes B  
3. Kt to Q B 3rd P to B 4th 18. Q takes B  
4. B P takes P K P takes P  
5. Kt to B 3rd

Pillsbury here played (against Schlechter) P takes P, White, however, is such a master of the opening that one cannot venture to suggest the text move to be an inferior combination.

5. Kt to Q B 3rd 18. Q to Kt 4th  
6. B to Kt 5th P to R 4th 19. Q to B 2nd Q to Q 4th  
7. P to K 3rd P to B 5th 20. K R to K sq P to K 4th  
8. B to K 2nd B to Q Kt 5th 21. B to Kt 5th R to Q B sq  
9. Castles B takes Kt 23. P to B 3rd K takes B  
10. P takes B Q takes B P  
11. P to K 4th P takes P  
12. Kt to K 5th

Very clever. If answered by Kt takes Kt, P takes Kt, and there were no adequate defence. If, again, Q takes P, Kt takes Kt, Q takes Q, R takes Q, and wins. Black takes quite the proper line of action.

13. P to B 3rd 24. K to R sq Q takes P (ch)  
14. Kt takes Kt P takes Kt 25. P to B 5th P to B 5th  
15. B to B 4th B to K 3rd 26. P to K 5th Q to Q 6th  
16. Q to R 4th 27. Q to B 2nd P to K 4th  
17. P to K 5th 28. P to K 6th R to Q 4th  
18. Q to Kt 2nd 29. Q to Kt 2nd Resigns

## CHESS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Game played in the Championship Tournament between Messrs. W. S. VINE and R. J. BARNES. (Vienna Game.)

WHITE (Mr. V.) BLACK (Mr. B.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd  
3. P to K B 4th P to Q 4th  
4. P to Q 3rd Kt to B 3rd  
5. P takes K P Q Kt takes P  
6. P to Q 4th Kt to Kt 3rd  
7. P to K 5th

In the prize game of the London International Tournament, 1899, Steinitz here played against Lasker P takes P, but lost after a brilliant struggle.

8. Kt to K 5th 22. Q Kt tks P (ch) B takes Kt  
9. B to Q 3rd 23. Kt takes B (ch) K to Q 2nd  
10. B to Q 2nd 24. R to B 7th (ch) K to K 3rd  
11. Q takes Kt 25. Kt takes B Q to K 5th  
12. Castles K R P to Q 4th  
13. B takes Kt R P takes B  
14. Q to B 4th

Sheer desperation. Apart from the mate, the material loss involved would leave him utterly helpless.

27. K takes Q R to K Kt sq  
Had Black taken the Bishop with B P White mates in two moves.

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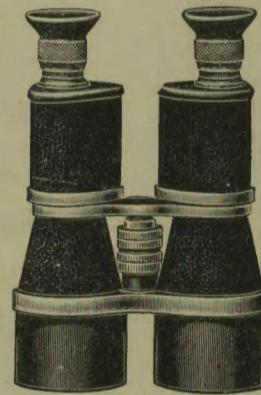
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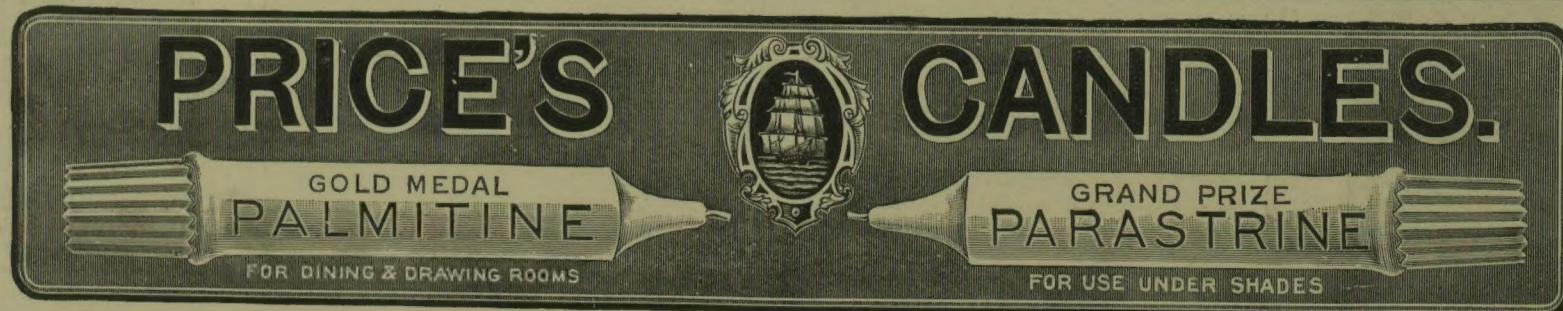
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## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE Brighton Company now offer daily "Bread-winners' trains," and they ask business men to realise that they can obtain quarterly season tickets between London and Brighton at the rate of a fraction over 12s. first-class or 9s. 8d. second-class per week. In fact, the figure per day works out at 1s. 7d., and the tickets are among the cheapest in Great Britain. Not only is Brighton to have reduced rates, but Eastbourne, Bexhill, Seaford, Worthing, Littlehampton, Bognor, Shoreham, Southwick, Lancing, Newhaven, and Hastings and St. Leonards will all be equally favoured.

The Great Northern Railway Company, on and from May 1, will issue extremely cheap season tickets from London (King's Cross Station) to the breezy Norfolk coast. The charms of the beautiful "Poppyland"

district are well known, and the beneficial effect of the bracing air during the hot summer months cannot be over-rated. A great feature of the facility is that the "season" will be issued for periods varying from one month to twelve months, and thus practically all classes are catered for: for instance, a first or third class ticket to Cromer or Sheringham for one month costs but £4 10s. and £3 10s. respectively, and is available by all trains, including the restaurant-car express.

It is interesting to learn that the well-known furnishing house of Oetzmann and Co., of 62-79, Hampstead Road, W., and numerous branches, have converted their old-established business into a joint-stock company. No issue of shares will be made to the public, but they will have an exceptional opportunity of profiting by this development nevertheless, as a record sale of £150,000 worth of furniture and necessaries for the

home began on April 15, at which everything is offered at huge reductions, never less than 10 per cent., and often touching 50 per cent.

The Gas, Steam, and Coal Cooking Apparatus manufactured by the Carron Company, of Carron, Stirlingshire, is in high repute in all quarters; and it is not surprising to hear that the whole of the catering department at the forthcoming Irish International Exhibition has been equipped with the Carron appliances.

The Orient Company's steam-ship *Orontes*, which leaves England on Friday for a yachting cruise in the Mediterranean, has a distinguished passenger list. Amongst those making the cruise are the Earl of Normanton, K.C.V.O., the Dean of Ripon and the Hon. Mrs. Fremantle, Sir William and Lady White, and Sir William Goodman. K.C.

The late Earl of Beaconsfield,  
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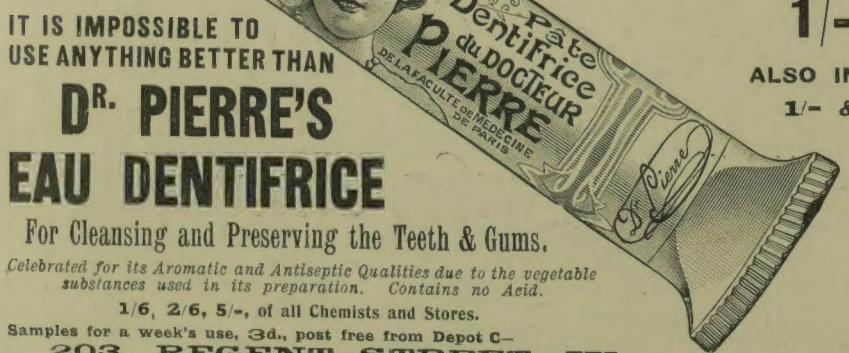
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A Gentleman writes from South Wales—

To Messrs. DREW &amp; SONS,

Piccadilly Circus, London.

Feb. 25, 1907.

Dear Sirs,  
I am very pleased with the Patent Blade Holder; it is well and accurately made, and very effective. I tried the dullest blade I had this morning, and in a few seconds it had a perfect edge, giving an absolutely clean and easy shave. I am glad I have not thrown away my old blades.—Yours faithfully, J.E.



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A convenience at less than cost of washing.  
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